

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

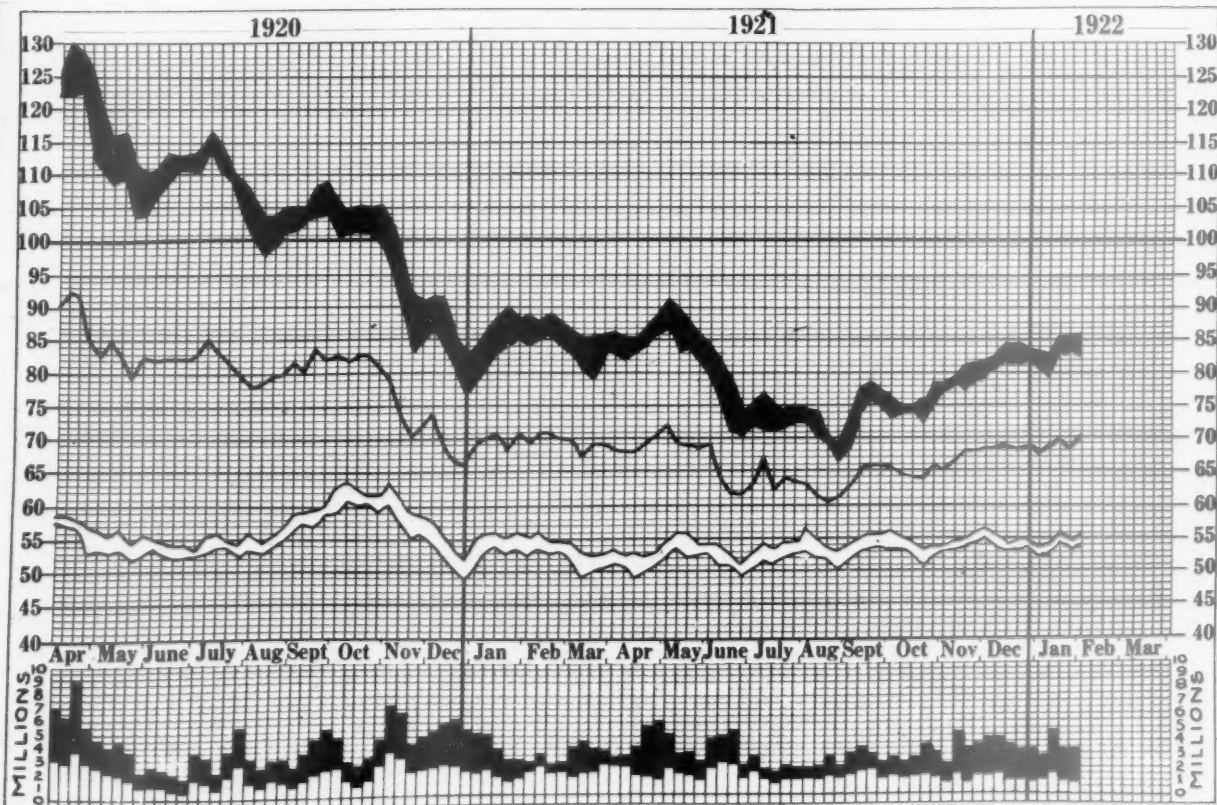
Vol. 19, No. 473.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1922

Ten Cents

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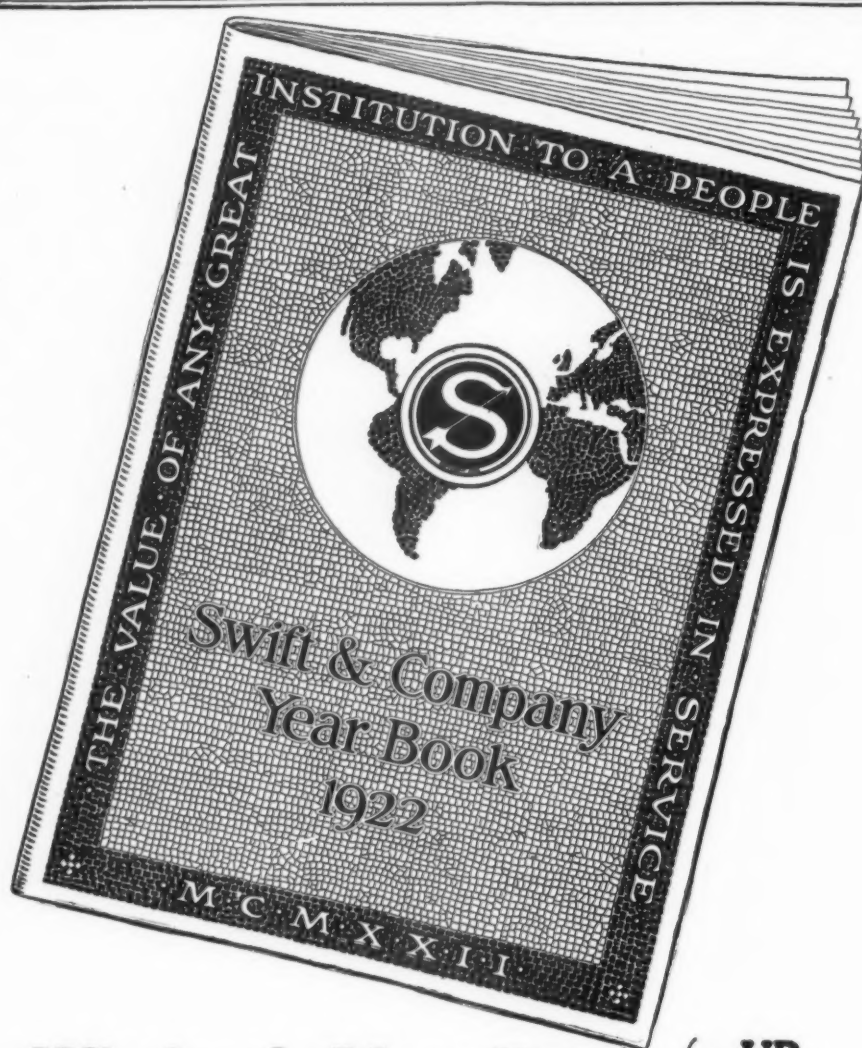


In the upper portion the black line shows the closing average price of fifty stocks, half industrials and half railroads. The black area shows for each week the highest and lowest daily average price of the twenty-five industrials, and the white area the corresponding figures for twenty-five rails. In the lower portion the distance from the base line to the top of the black area shows total weekly volume of sales and the white area weekly volume of the fifty stocks used in the preparation of this chart.

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Buenos Aires.....Avenida de Mayo-360

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Published Every Monday Morning by The New
York Times Company, Times Square, New York

Subscription Rates

Three Six One
Mos. Mos. Year
In United States, Mexico,
and United States tribu-
taries\$1.25 \$2.50 \$5.00
Canada (postpaid).....1.40 2.75 5.50
Other countries (postpaid).....1.50 3.00 6.00
Single Copies, 10 Cents

Binder for 26 Issues, \$1.00

Entered as second-class matter March
21, 1914, at the Post Office at New
York, N. Y., under the Act of
March 3, 1879

Vol. 19, No. 473

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1922

Ten Cents

The Government and the Railroads

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

It may be stated now with reasonable certainty that the United States Railroad Administration will be able to liquidate its affairs and make final settlements with practically all of the carriers without seeking a further appropriation from Congress. Officials of the Railroad Administration have not yet made such an announcement, but an analysis of the situation as between Government and roads leads to that conclusion.

The importance of this should not be overlooked as it reflects a condition which has a direct bearing on all industrial and financial activities. As recently as last July, it should be remembered, there was much talk that a number of the railroads would be forced into the hands of receivers unless substantial aid, in the form of spot cash, was supplied by the Government. Some were of the opinion that an appropriation of at least \$500,000,000 in excess of the sums which have been made available by Congress would be necessary to finance the Government's relations with the roads, if a public calamity were to be averted.

Today a situation which would appear to be much more favorable to gradual rehabilitation of the nation's industries is found. The principal cause, of course, is the change for the better in the money market. Financing of a kind which was considered impossible six months ago, such, for instance, as the sale of the railroad equipment trust certificates held by the Railroad Administration, which must be disposed of by the Government at par and accrued interest without commission payment to the investment banker, is now being carried on on a large scale, and a number of the railroads have found, by experiment, that they have been able to accomplish their own financing on a practical interest basis.

A few months ago it would have been considered the height of folly for investment bankers to purchase large blocks of equipment trust certificates for which they must find purchasers on a basis of 5.60 or 5.70 yield if they were to make even a narrow margin of profit. When Kuhn, Loeb & Co., entered the market as the first big purchaser of these securities from the Government last September, there were a number of financial experts who felt that that firm was acting unwisely and would find it difficult to distribute the securities to investors. But there were a number of other banking houses which followed the leadership, buying the securities outright from the Government. Today between \$200,000,000 and \$225,000,000 worth have been purchased and it is understood that a large majority of these certificates have been distributed.

There could be but one conclusion reached when consideration was given to such a development, namely, that a vast amount of capital which is not yet tied up in investments furnishing a much higher yield is available in the United States and that, while conditions in the industrial world are gloomy enough in some of their aspects, the general outlook is decidedly encouraging.

Railroads which have gone out to do their own financing, after coming slowly but surely to the conclusion that Congress would not pass legislation that would make available the millions necessary to permit the Government to carry through its original refunding plans in arriving at settlements between the Railroad Administration and the carriers, have, to a large extent, found it possible to market their bonds on an economic basis. There is much reason for encouragement in this development. It is possible that rehabilitation of industrial life might have been hastened had the Government, some time ago, made available large sums to the railroads, for repair and equipment work, but at least the situation does not appear hopeless.

James C. Davis, the Director General of Railroads, told the writer the other day that the great trouble with the railroads, as the situation now shaped up, was the lack of cargo. The traffic load for December was neither favorable nor up to expectations and the recurrence of business depression hurt. "The railroads," said Mr. Davis, "would be able to get along all right if business would pick up. Under the present conditions they are facing pretty hard times. I frequently draw a simile between the railroads and some large hotels. Some hotels with 600 rooms will make a very substantial profit if all of the rooms are filled, but will make not a cent if only 400 rooms are filled. They may appear to be prosperous and busy but, when you analyze the situation, the revenue from the 400 rooms just about pays the over-

By Rodney Bean

How the Account Stands

Amount necessary to complete final settlements between the Railroad Administration and the carriers and the effect of claims for additions and betterments properly chargeable to capital account in such final settlements to Dec. 1, 1921.

Total amount expended by the Railroad Administration for additions and betterments during 26 months of Federal control.....\$1,144,681,582.50
Of this amount there was expended for equipment (100,000 freight cars and 2,000 locomotives), which expenditures are represented by 10-year equipment trust certificates, and are therefore eliminated from the account381,649,957.12
Balance of account for additions and betterments, less equipment trust certificates763,031,625.27

Under special adjustments made by the Railroad Administration prior to final settlements, funding for individual roads (Baltimore & Ohio, \$9,000,000; Boston & Maine, \$8,000,000; Erie, \$8,250,000; New York, New Haven & Hartford, \$17,000,000)42,250,000.00

Balance of additions and betterments to be adjusted in final settlement720,781,625.27

Up to Dec. 1, 1921, final settlements were made of claims presented by the carriers in the aggregate sum of \$436,145,307.31. In these settlements \$179,719,117 of additions and betterments were charged to the carriers, and \$33,443,000 of additions and betterments were funded as a part of and in connection with such final settlements. These settlements have therefore reduced the addition and betterment claims by the sum of213,153,117.00

Balance of additions and betterments to be adjusted in future final settlements507,628,508.27

It is estimated by the Railroad Administration that as of Dec. 1, 1921, there is due the carriers from the Government on accounts growing out of Federal control, and this includes compensation, money taken over, maintenance of way and structures, maintenance of equipment, material and supplies, depreciation, and all other accounts, exclusive of additions and betterments.....750,670,588.69

Deducting the balance of additions and betterments undisposed of Dec. 1, 1921507,628,508.27

Leaves the balance of cash required for final settlements, based upon the estimate of the Railroad Administration as above set forth, and further based upon collecting the balance due on additions and betterments, as shown above.....243,042,080.42

Explanation.—In all estimates of the amount necessary to conclude final settlements same have been based upon the assumption that the additions and betterments would be collected from the carriers on final settlements, as the amount of such additions and betterments was charged in the accounts against the carriers at the time of the completion of same. In comparing these estimates with estimates heretofore given it must always be borne in mind that because of adjustments that are being constantly made balances are continually changing. The foregoing estimate is as of Dec. 1, 1921.

head expenses. If the railroads were operating at capacity they would be all right. At present they are like the hotel with but 400 of its rooms filled."

Other experts have ventured the opinion that, operating on anything approximating capacity, it would be possible for the railroads to reduce rates pretty generally and still make a reasonable profit. This, of course, might not apply to some of the weaker carriers which always appear to be tottering on the brink of insolvency and receivership, if they are not continuously in the hands of receivers.

This would seem to be a reasonable, optimistic situation, so far as the carriers are concerned, were it not for the fact that some express the fear that a considerable time must elapse before the railroads can expect a return to times when surplus cars are a negligible quantity.

There are some optimists who think a revival of industry which might even be termed a "boom" period, is due in the early Spring months. Analysis of such reports as are at hand in the Government departments does not back up this theory. Gradual improvement is expected but the "boom" is some

distance in the future from the present indications. There is certainly no reason for despair. Neither is it to be anticipated that factories will be working overtime within a few weeks or that the carriers will soon be searching the nation for more box cars.

In considering the situation in which the railroads find themselves today, therefore, these facts should be reckoned with. The railroads have many discouragements yet to be faced, although the outlook is undoubtedly very greatly improved over the conditions of last Summer. The roads of the West which do the larger share of their business in the Fall must shape their programs accordingly. When better traffic conditions come, the improvement, it would appear, will find its origin in the East and the territory generally described as the Middle West.

Government experts, however, are satisfied that the so-called better class railroads—the roads which in the past have earned satisfactory profits and never have faced the danger of insolvency—will weather the storm. An examination of the situation would make it appear that some of the carriers which have been forced to cut down their dividends or pass them must wait a

considerable period before a resumption of dividend payments on the old basis can be made. But that would appear to be the worst feature of the situation.

As to the soundness of the securities such as the equipment trust certificates which the Government received from many of the carriers in the period of Government control, and more than \$200,000,000 of which now have been marketed, the Government experts have not the slightest doubt. The Government did not market these securities primarily to get rid of them but to obtain cash with which to conclude settlements with the carriers which have claims against the Railroad Administration.

The more favorable money market has made it possible for the Government to make a very considerable progress in the liquidation of the affairs of the United States Railroad Administration, and the facts in this connection, in regard to which there has been much confusion in the minds of many, are of unusual interest in a presentation of the situation confronted by the carriers.

WHAT was known as the refunding program of the Government has, because of the refusal of Congress to make funds available through the War Finance Corporation or other Government agency, been abandoned. On Dec. 1, after a number of final settlements between the Railroad Administration and the carriers had been made, it was estimated that the total claims of the Government for moneys extended to the carriers in the period of Federal control for additions and betterments, properly chargeable to capital expenditures, amounted to \$507,670,588. At the same time it was estimated that claims of the carriers against the Government aggregated \$750,670,588, although this was subject to reduction after negotiations were carried on.

The refunding plan would have called for the acceptance of bonds of the railroads by the Government for a considerable part of the \$507,628,508 and the payment in cash by the Government of a very considerable part of the \$750,670,588, which the railroads contended was owed to them by the Railroad Administration in unpaid compensation, cash taken over from the working capital of the carriers at the commencement of Federal control, depreciation, equipment retirements, &c.

Congress took the viewpoint that the Government should balance the account in arriving at adjustments and reach its settlement on the basis of the excess of the claims of the railroads against the Government over the claims of the Government against the carriers. It was a debatable point, the railroads contending that expenditures made in their behalf by the Government under Federal control, for additions and betterments, which were properly chargeable to capital expenditures, should not be taken from money owed by the Government for unpaid compensation and other claims. Had the Government accepted the viewpoint of the carriers and taken their bonds for the expenditures made for additions and betterments, it would merely have had the effect of placing the Government in the position of supplying the railroads with working capital at a low rate of interest—possibly 5½ or 6 per cent.—instead of forcing the carriers to go into the open money market to sell bonds at the best rate they could obtain, as they required money.

With the general refunding program abandoned the Railroad Administration and the carriers are going about their settlement of rival claims on another basis, the Railroad Administration, except in a few instances where money is available for refunding on a small scale—as compared with what would have been done under the general refunding program—charging the amounts due the Government for additions and betterments, against the claims for unpaid compensation, &c., where the carriers are willing to accept this procedure.

The table presented above shows what progress had been made in this form of negotiations up to Dec. 1, 1921. It gives an accurate idea of the present status, and the changes bringing the figures up to the minute are not yet available. In connection with the settlements the aggregate of which is given as \$436,145,307.31 in the table, it may be stated, however, that the total, as of Dec. 31, was \$442,518,009.92 involving a cash outlay by the Government of \$133,604,353.43.

The table at the foot of this page shows the estimated amounts due to the carriers in final settlement as of Dec. 1, 1921, given in lump sum as \$750,670,588.69.

The settlements arrived at up to Dec. 1 represented 107,063 miles of roads, or 44.388 per cent. of the entire mileage exclusive of short lines under Federal control and more

Amounts Due the Carriers

Unpaid compensation\$271,070,577.23
Cash taken over from the working capital of the carriers at the commencement of Federal control183,903,781.85
Depreciation185,803,887.68
Equipment retirements35,188,168.48
Materials and supplies19,228,041.12
Net liability on account of maintenance and miscellaneous claims.....55,476,132.33
Gross amount due\$750,670,588.69

than one-half of the mileage represented in the total of claims filed. There was paid in final settlement of these claims \$132,221,839.99.

The settlements arrived at up to Dec. 31, represent 116,099 miles of roads. Claims have been filed by roads representing 208,731 miles and the total mileage under Federal control, including short lines, was 241,194 miles. It is stated that less than 32,463 miles of main lines have failed to file claims up to this time.

The sum of \$243,042,080.42, given as that needed as of Dec. 1 to make final settlements, is purely an estimate based on settlements made and should not be taken as final. It is the belief that the sum needed may be considerably smaller. Settlements up to date have been made—the amounts charged off as representing money expended by the Government for additions and betterments being taken into consideration—at the average of about 30 cents to the dollar on the claims of the railroads. The ratio, however, has varied greatly. In some instances it has been less than 20 per cent., in others con-

siderable above the average. All claims are being considered separately and strictly on their merits; not by any set rule.

That progress has been made to the extent of settling claims involving about half of the total mileage of roads which were under Government control may come as something of a surprise. That so many of the carriers have accepted adjustment on such a basis, taking relatively small sums from the Government in final settlement and going into the open market by bond issue to obtain money needed for new equipment and maintenance work, certainly would appear to be a favorable sign.

Even the Government experts are surprised at the progress which has been made and they did not anticipate, a few months ago, that any such advancement toward the settlement of conflicting claims could be made unless the Government were willing to accept bonds of the railroads on account of moneys expended for additions and betterments made by the Railroad Administration under Federal control.

The remarkable sales of the equipment trust certificates held by the Government which were engineered by Eugene Meyer Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation and Director General of Railroads Davis undoubtedly had a very important bearing on the whole problem of liquidation. Where not long ago many experts were stating that the Government would be lucky if it sold \$10,000,000 worth of these certificates at 6 per cent. and accrued interest without allowing a commission, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Davis have disposed of in excess of \$200,000,000 worth. This undoubtedly must have had a potent effect upon the ability of the railroads to go into the market and sell their own bonds at reasonably low interest rates. Of course the sales by the Government took money out of the investment market, but apparently this has had no serious effect upon the capacity of the market to absorb other issues.

The funds obtained for the Railroad Administration by the sale of the equipment trust certificates have been sufficient to

make all settlements so far arrived at, and there is a considerable amount remaining in the hands of the Railroad Administration. The available cash assets of the Railroad Administration as of Dec. 1 were \$132,380,880.42. Since that time there have been considerable sales of the equipment trust certificates, on a basis by which one-third of all issues were subordinated, the Government retaining the stamped or subordinated portion as a second lien upon the collateral. The subordination plan made the unstamped certificates more valuable, as a first lien, from the viewpoint of marketing. The Government, however, has not the slightest concern about the soundness of the subordinated certificates and may dispose of them as well if the market continues favorable.

The Government when selling began had about \$348,000,000 worth of the certificates on hand. There are not more than \$95,000 worth remaining and the program which has been carried out shapes up as a remarkable piece of railroad financing, all circumstances considered.

Anti-Railway Propaganda

By Edward A. Bradford



HE several unions of the 2,000,000 railway workers publish newspapers resembling what are called "house organs," or trade papers, or bank circulars. They have only a limited circulation, but they make votes that are reliable on election day, which is more

than can be said for more widely circulated journals appealing to more variegated tastes and not able to control the suffrages of their readers. If any one wishes to know why the railway workers are so stubborn in their anti-railway views it is necessary to make some little journey into some of these union publications. Here, for example, is an extract from The Railway Carmen's Journal, republishing an original article in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine:

The argument from the table is that the Transportation act practically levies a tax of 6 per cent. upon the five billions which represent the difference between the valuation of railway securities in the market and the valuation of railway property by the Interstate Commission in the decision on the application for the increase of rates by the carriers, known as Ex Parte 74. Any one able to cipher can see that there is a "tax" of \$300,000,000 levied upon shippers and collected by them from consumers of goods. Railway workers are told that here is a crisis in which either the cost of living must be increased or railway workers' wages must be reduced by an amount which is compared with the Government's expense for its naval establishment. Then it is sarcastically asked if the economies of the ten years' naval holiday might not be diverted to the relief of the railways or their workers.

It is all very well for Senators to say in their places that some of them do not know what they talk about, but that is not permissible in the case of the union organs. They know well what they print and do not hesitate to indulge in propaganda capable of much mischief if not challenged. THE ANNALIST is able to comment on the point in a detached frame of mind and temper, because no views of THE ANNALIST are in question, its sole connection with the matter is its quotations of market value, and they are not questioned.

It is unfair to represent as "maximum" values the prices of a day selected for its depression. Of the five billions of inflated prices thus disclosed, four billions are represented by assuming par as a price, an assumption which carries its own contradiction. But these are trivial details comparatively. The fact is that market quotations of any day whatever can have nothing to do with the case, for securities have nothing to do with it. And, if either securities or quotations had anything to do with fixing rates, it would not be possible to fix the rates on daily variations. The table selects a day of depression and charges that rates are extortionate because based on inflated values.

Value of Railroad Securities

In estimating the market value of all railroad securities as of Oct. 17, 1921, a leading economist has submitted the following compilation:

Total market value of all stock quoted in NEW YORK TIMES ANNALIST of Oct. 17, 1921.....	\$3,581,900,000
Total par value of all stock not quoted in THE ANNALIST.....	955,200,000
	<hr/> \$4,537,100,000
Total market value of all bonds quoted in ANNALIST of Oct. 17, 1921.....	5,230,100,000
Total par value of all bonds not quoted in THE ANNALIST.....	3,171,500,000
	<hr/> \$8,401,600,000
	<hr/> \$12,938,700,000
Add for capital expenditures of Railroad Administration for additions and betterments either funded or to be funded.....	1,144,000,000
Total	<hr/> \$14,082,700,000

From the foregoing it will be seen that the maximum market value of railroad securities as of Oct. 17, 1921, was placed at \$14,082,700,000. Under the provisions of the Transportation act of 1920 the total maximum value of the railroads has been placed at \$18,900,000,000.

The quotations before the depression which followed the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law show four billions more value for the same securities. The effect is to reduce the extortion charged in the table by four-fifths. It would be as sensible to make rates vary with the thermometer as with market prices. Business could not endure such fluctuations any more than the railways. Both need a more stable basis, and Congress provided it by enacting that rates should be fixed to return a fair yield on the value of the property devoted to the use of the public. The property, not the securities. The securities may be water, but not the property. The quotations de-water the securities thoroughly, but that gives no clue to the value of the property on which 6 per cent. may be earned, whatever may be the yield on the securities. If the securities have been printed so freely that the dividend rate is reduced to the vanishing point the grievance of the shareholders is against their own management. They could raise the rate of dividend by issuing less stock or by canceling the excess issue. That would not alter the value of the property on which the freight rates should yield 6 per cent., regardless of the dividend rate.

The writer of the union organ's article knows this better than his readers. The result is that they are misinformed, and believe that the railways are rolling in unearned wealth by procurement of legislation.

The fact is that the unions have procured legislation for their benefit and the impoverishment of the railways, and that for five successive years more miles of railway have been abandoned than have been built. As population and trade have been increasing while railway mileage has been decreasing, the result is stoppage of extensive railway development. That is to say, the increase of crops and land wealth by the construction of railways into territory without railway facilities has been abandoned and intensive railway development has been substituted. The railways can carry more tons and earn more dollars by doubling their tracks on the same mileage of line route, or by putting more cars on the same mileage, than by building new mileage and creating wealth for landowners raising crops for food consumers. The growth of farm wealth and of crop values has been parallel to the growth of railway mileage, but that era is closed. There are entire counties which have never heard a locomotive whistle, and which are not likely to hear it until the need of more railways is felt sufficiently to arouse a public sentiment in favor of allowing rates to pay 6 per cent. on the value of railway property devoted to the use of shippers. That is very different from a guarantee of dividends of any rate, which would be as absurd as a guarantee of wages at any rate. The farmers have grasped the idea that unduly high wages are in large part responsible for unduly high rates, and that rates and wages are in a closer relation that dividends and rates. Let the farmers take another step and they will appreciate that farmers' profits on their property and railway earnings on their property are linked together. Instead of being either at the expense of the other. It is more nearly true to say that the farmers' profits are at the expense of the railways than that the railway profits are at the expense of the farmers. As a matter of fact, they are in the same boat, and should be friends instead of enemies.

THE substitution of intensive for extensive development has a closer relation than is apparent to the question of railway union propaganda. The exposure of that by the President of the Illinois Central Railway has been complete, and is a good example of how railway propaganda is necessary to offset union propaganda. Glenn E. Plumb, author of the plan for the operation of the railways for the production of the greatest distribution of wages instead of transportation, collaborated with the President of the International Association of Machinists, William H. Johnston, in a valuation of the railways at \$8,610,000,000 a reduction of five billions below the anonymous estimate discussed above. They reached this result by starting with the average valuation by the Interstate Commission of the miles of track of twenty-four railways. They are not leading railways, and together are some 7 per cent. of all railways. The basis is insufficient for any accurate conclusion regarding all railways, and the average

would have been higher if the more expensive railway properties had constituted that small per cent. of all. But that objection is mere persiflage compared with the broad-axe criticism of President Markham. Addressing those gentlemen personally he shows it is difficult to believe that they slipped unaware from an average based on miles of track into an average based on miles of line. The difference is apparent. A mile of line or route may consist of single, double, triple or quadruple tracks, or even a greater number. The union calculators took an average valuation per mile of track and applied it to an average per mile of line, with a much greater number and mileage of tracks. If the average valuation per mile of track is used in both cases the result is a valuation \$4,640,000,000 larger. These union propagandists are as far wrong on their own basis of calculation as the other union propagandists are wrong in shifting valuation from property to securities. Experts who differ from each other by five billions are better propagandists of error than teachers of truth. They falsify the record absurdly when they allege that the railways extort annually \$600,000,000, being 6 per cent. on ten billions in excess of actual values of railway property. Better authority denies the overvaluation, and the roads never earned 6 per cent. The Railway Age has exposed another bit of union propaganda regarding railway rebates. Glenn E. Plumb charges that the rebates are concealed in the allowance of loss and damage claims. They have increased since 1910 by \$100,000,000 to \$122,000,000 in 1920, he says, and the argument is that private ownership and operation of railways are inefficient or worse. The difficulty about that argument is that the increase was mostly under Government operation and is due to the increase of traffic, and higher prices of goods, rather than to the increase of rebating under either private or Government operation. In 1917, the last year of private operation, the claim allowances were \$34,079,757. In 1919, the second year of Government operation, the claims paid were \$104,507,174. Mr. Plumb avoids remarking that rebating in the form of claim allowances increased threefold under Government operation within two years by making his comparison with private operation in 1920, and overstating the figures of claim allowances. The inference regarding union propaganda is stronger than the "proof" regarding rebating. Interstate Commissioner Hall testified before the Senate Committee as to the care and thoroughness which the commission used in fixing the value of the railways' property at \$18,900,000,000. The work has cost scores of millions and is not immune from criticism. Yet it is more trustworthy than any other estimate, in whatever manner made. At the conclusion of the Commissioner's testimony Senator Pomerene asked if he was satisfied that the commission's estimate was more trustworthy than an estimate based on market prices. The Commissioner answered that he was satisfied of that, and added that whoever circulated such reports as those here discussed, but which were then unknown, did it for the purpose of deceiving the public. Here the subject may be left to the judgment of candid readers.

Announcement

THERE is published this week a tabulation of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the week ended last Saturday, in which are given not only the range of prices for the week, the net change, volume of sales and range made in the year to date, but, in addition, the range made in 1920 and 1921, the dates of the highs and lows established in the current year, the amount of capital stock listed for each issue recorded, and the date and rate of the last dividends paid. This complete tabulation, formerly published weekly in THE ANNALIST, will henceforth be published only in the first week of each month. In the other weeks the range for previous years, the amount of capital stock listed, the dates of current highs and lows and of last dividends will be omitted. It is believed that the value of the tabulation will be in no way reduced, for the reason that previous year ranges are permanent records which do not alter from week to week, capital stock listed changes very infrequently if at all, and a monthly record of dividend dates and new limits of range through which issues may move will suffice to maintain a perfect record of these changes. An advantage of the new presentation is a more compact and easily read tabulation without the sacrifice of essential information.



Denmark 6s

Due 1942—callable only as a whole at 105

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Kingdom of Denmark, one of the oldest and most democratic governments in Europe.

Principal, premium and interest payable in U. S. Gold coin.

Price yielding about 6.45%

Circular on Request

The National City Company

Main Office—National City Bank Bldg., New York

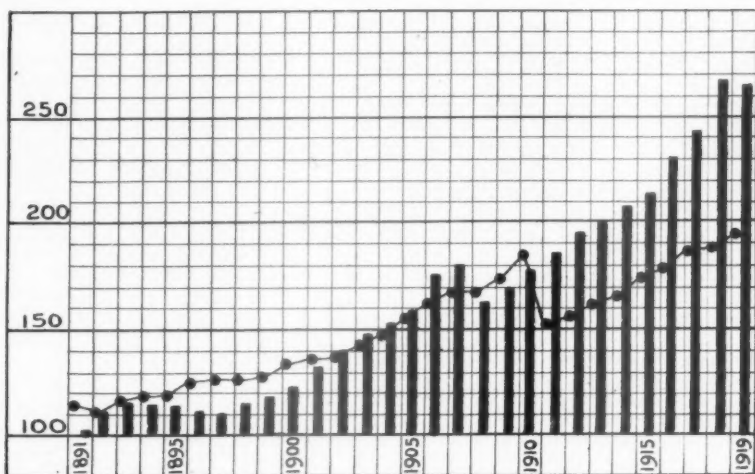
Uptown Office—42nd St. & Madison Ave.

Bonds

Short Term Notes

Acceptances

CHART I.



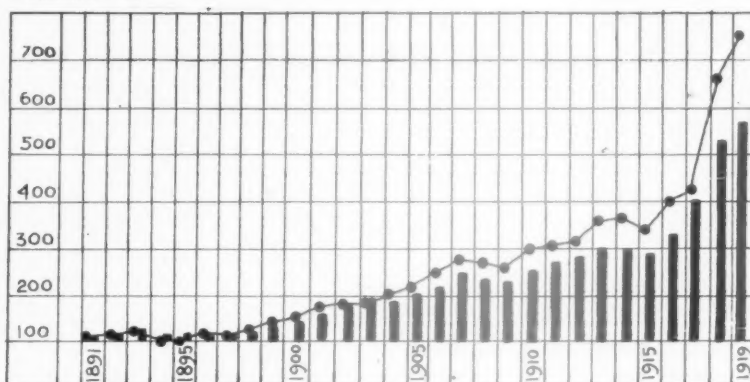
Disproportionate Growth of Fixed Charges

Percentage growth of book values of road and equipment and of payments for capital other than dividends on stocks, using amounts for the year ended with June 30, 1890, as a base:

Year.	Value of Road and Equipment.	Fixed Charges and Capital Payments.	Year.	Value of Road and Equipment.	Fixed Charges and Capital Payments.
1891.	112.68	101.04	1905.	160.13	176.19
1892.	110.43	111.10	1907.	168.01	180.82
1893.	115.24	115.11	1908.	168.48	182.43
1894.	117.00	114.47	1909.	173.44	189.18
1895.	118.67	113.66	1910.	185.52	177.67
1896.	122.49	111.15	1911.	150.58	185.25
1897.	125.19	110.30	1912.	154.10	194.24
1898.	125.86	114.00	1913.	160.24	200.57
1899.	128.45	117.72	1914.	165.37	209.42
1900.	132.33	123.07	1915.	172.60	213.31
1901.	134.17	132.44	1916.	170.08	231.63
1902.	137.43	140.39	1917.	187.62	242.26
1903.	141.50	147.45	1918.	189.79	267.56
1904.	148.44	152.20	1919.	194.83	266.03
1905.	154.10	159.21			

From 1908 switching and terminal companies are excluded.
Up to 1916 figures are for years ended with June 30.
From 1916 figures are for the calendar year, and cover Class 1 roads.
From 1908 uniform accounting established by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
For years 1913, 1914 and 1915, aggregates are for Class 1 and 2 roads only.
Figures for 1919 are from preliminary abstract of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

CHART II.



Rapid Growth of Maintenance Costs

Tabulation of percentages of maintenance, other operating expenses and net operating income per equated unit, using results in year ended on June 30, 1890, as base:

Year.	Maintenance.	Other Operating Costs.	Net Operating Income.	Equated Units.	Year.	Maintenance.	Other Operating Costs.	Net Operating Income.	Equated Units.
1891.	101.40	108.42	93.80	108.03	1906.	240.02	213.15	79.23	273.29
1892.	109.80	114.76	93.77	115.77	1907.	206.76	243.78	78.05	299.34
1893.	114.76	122.67	89.65	122.64	1908.	201.56	228.48	71.14	282.99
1894.	96.18	111.64	85.76	109.77	1909.	232.05	220.31	70.67	282.34
1895.	96.43	110.65	88.58	111.00	1910.	233.00	244.75	79.03	326.44
1896.	110.11	112.68	84.91	112.71	1911.	297.79	263.48	73.96	328.67
1897.	105.79	110.58	84.27	121.41	1912.	306.58	271.41	71.01	340.36
1898.	118.43	118.03	82.81	144.11	1913.	351.70	292.52	68.17	382.78
1899.	124.21	123.58	80.92	156.86	1914.	379.06	295.46	69.38	370.60
1900.	147.10	133.78	81.42	179.45	1915.	334.14	281.49	68.51	351.19
1901.	157.96	143.19	83.01	186.80	1916.	332.97	323.98	78.11	430.11
1902.	173.10	153.87	84.10	201.66	1917.	419.76	400.10	66.92	492.12
1903.	175.61	185.90	81.82	218.55	1918.	656.13	322.31	49.71	508.88
1904.	198.11	190.54	79.43	222.68	1919.	749.06	564.32	44.23	468.45
1905.	211.24	194.46	80.53	238.84					

From 1908 switching and terminal companies are excluded.
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From 1916 figures are for the calendar year, and cover Class 1 roads.
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A Study in Railroad Costs

By F. Lincoln Hutchins

Considering the causes underlying the difficulties with which railroad managers are contending there has been little printed concerning those that are more immediately connected with capital, and yet upon examination it appears that capital expenses are not the least to blame for the sorry plight in which the operators find themselves. It is impossible to deduce all the facts from the reports of railroad expenses as published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but some deductions may be made.

It is only by using long-time trends that regular progression of events may be shown, and in the case of the railroads even this is affected by changes in accounting methods, by the enormous growth in traffic, by the variations in prices of material and labor, by the difficulty of finding a measure of service given, composed as it is of the two very different kinds of service in the passenger and freight carriage, and the inclusion and exclusion of different classes of roads in the aggregates published by the commission.

These variables make any employment of total amounts of no value in comparisons. In this study an attempt is made to neutralize all these variables, (1) by reducing totals to percentages of identical results in the year ended on June 30, 1890; (2) by making comparisons of percentages in comparable factors for the same year, and (3) by equating passenger miles into freight ton miles on the basis of their respective earnings.

As to 1: Comparison of percentage changes from the same base year gives a true indication of their relationship, growth of traffic and changes in prices, regardless of the number of roads that are included in the totals.

As to 3: In measuring the public service of railroads it is necessary to have some physical unit as a measuring stick that will remain as constant as it is possible to obtain. In ton miles and passenger miles—that is, tons carried one mile and passengers carried one mile—we have units that change but little from year to year. There may be slight differences due to variation in the classes carried, but with an aggregate for all roads in the United States this difference must be small and negligible. The carrying of a passenger or a ton of freight one mile is practically the same now as when the railroads were first operated, so far as the actual service is concerned, however different the conditions may be. The equating of the two forms of traffic, then, may be accomplished by multiplying the number of passenger miles by the number of ton miles that would have been transported for an equal amount of money; that is, if the receipt for a passenger mile was two times that received for a ton mile, then the passenger miles multiplied by two, added to the number of ton miles, would give the number of physical units that the public obtained for the money it paid to the railroads.

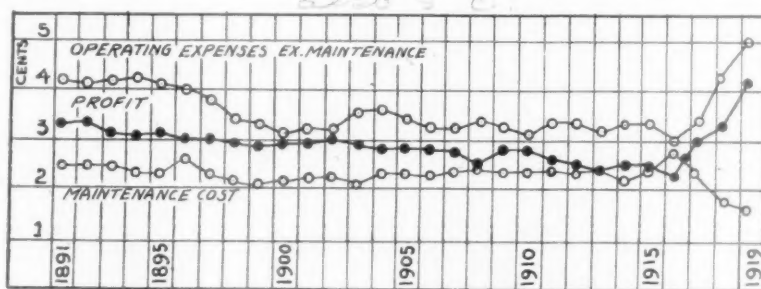
Now for the results that the study has developed. Chart and Tabulation I. show that costs on capital employed, excluding all dividends—in other words, the fixed charges—have increased in a greater proportion than has the book value of road and equipment. This increase in overhead is one of the causes bringing about the present situation. How much of this is due to increased traffic or the improvement in the service it is impossible to say. But it is not evident that the early grantors of charters erred very seriously when they permitted any road to in-

vest its surplus in any other property than that used directly by that road in producing service? Such license has been abused in many instances. If the roads had been restricted to the capitalization of their own transportation requirements it is possible that the increase in this overhead would have been materially reduced. It must also be borne in mind that the book value of road and equipment may not represent the actual value, and thus may prove a misleading factor. It is, however, not alone through overhead

charges that the present difficulties have arisen. It can be seen by Chart and Tabulation II. that the cost of maintenance has had an extraordinary increase as compared with the growth of costs in all other transportation expenses, both of which have been subject to the same conditions in every respect. May not this increase be accounted for in the installation of heavier equipment? The increase in other transportation expenses bears a reasonable relation to the increase in number of equated units of service, while the increase in maintenance costs shows a continuous gain, with a corresponding effect upon the net income from operation.

A balance sheet of the advantages and disadvantages of the introduction of heavier rolling stock may be set up as follows:

CHART III.



Expenses and Profit Per Equated Unit

Year.	Maintenance.	Other Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Income.	Gross Revenue.	Year.	Maintenance.	Other Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Income.	Gross Revenue.
1890.	2.5754	4.1064	3.4732	10.1550	1905.	2.2777	3.3433	2.7089	8.4179
1891.	2.4193	4.1213	3.2610	9.8016	1906.	2.2619	3.2927	2.7517	8.2163
1892.	2.4427	4.0706	3.2557	9.7690	1907.	2.2051	3.3442	2.7110	8.3503
1893.	2.4099	4.1076	3.0928	9.6103	1908.	2.3804	3.3154	2.4708	8.1686
1894.	2.2607	4.1841	3.0133	9.4581	1909.	2.2991	3.2042	2.7672	8.2705
1895.	2.2421	4.0703	3.0414	9.3538	1910.	2.3116	3.0787	2.7447	8.1350
1896.	2.5337	3.9309	2.9494	9.4340	1911.	2.3340	3.2919	2.5688	8.1947
1897.	2.2349	3.7248	2.9268	8.5865	1912.	2.3198	3.2745	2.4693	8.0696
1898.	2.1166	3.5632	2.8702	8.3560	1913.	2.3673	3.1381	2.3676	7.8730
1899.	2.0392	3.2351	2.8104	8.0847	1914.	2.4352	3.2758	2.1666	7.9376
1900.	2.1111	3.0614	2.8277	8.0062	1915.	2.4448	3.2840	2.3795	8.1093
1901.	2.1767	3.1462	2.8830	8.2659	1916.	2.2485	2.9557	2.7129	7.9171
1902.	2.2106	3.1333	2.9211	8.2650	1917.	2.2119	3.3386	2.3243	7.8748
1903.	2.0623	3.4929	2.8417	8.3969	1918.	3.3239	4.2189	1.7264	9.2692
1904.	2.2912	3.5137	2.7587	8.5636	1919.	4.1181	4.9468	1.5361	10.6010

From 1908 switching and terminal companies are excluded.
Up to 1916 figures are for the fiscal year ended on June 30.
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From 1908 uniform accounting established by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
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It is impossible, with available information, to resolve this balance sheet to dollars and cents, and where is the road that has made a scientific study of these factors for the purpose of discovering the relative economy of the heavier as compared with the lighter equipment? Such a study should show the addition to fixed charges thus occasioned. Heavier rails, strengthened or replaced bridges, longer turnouts, increase in yard trackage, larger engine houses and turntables, additions to shop machinery and tools and such like increases are necessitated by the change from lighter to heavier power. This change also calls for more supervision; it is not open to debate that the increase in train loading and length has been largely responsible for the enormous increase in costs of the loss and damage account. Full-crew laws, which the railroad managers insist are costing them prodigious amounts, would never have been heard of if the heavier equipment had not been installed.

An article by Julius Kruttschnitt in the Atlantic Monthly for January contains the following paragraph:

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has made actual estimates of what it would cost if all Class 1 roads were to replace antiquated locomotives with the most modern types of heavy locomotives, with fuel-saving appliances, and of the incidental costs of heavier turntables, larger round houses, heavier rails and bridges and more solid permanent way. The expenditure for all Class 1 roads, if they could raise the capital,

Effect of Heavier Equipment

Tabulation of percentages of maintenance of ways and structures and of maintenance of equipment, using amounts for year 1890 as a base:

Year	Maintenance of Ways and Structures	Maintenance of Equipment	Year	Maintenance of Ways and Structures	Maintenance of Equipment
1891	100.65	102.64	1908	204.11	288.10
1892	107.51	112.86	1907	227.03	301.20
1893	110.80	120.03	1906	215.67	323.00
1894	94.14	98.99	1905	201.97	319.11
1895	94.28	99.78	1904	241.30	362.25
1896	104.96	116.96	1903	227.87	364.42
1897	104.39	107.65	1902	228.18	383.20
1898	113.48	125.06	1901	265.87	438.43
1899	118.13	132.34	1900	263.72	456.16
1900	131.79	153.27	1915	238.34	435.58
1901	144.33	161.66	1916	276.18	522.25
1902	162.38	166.89	1917	270.69	492.36
1903	174.83	210.83	1918	422.00	960.01
1904	171.08	234.29	1919	592.60	1071.00
1905	180.10	232.93			

From 1908 switching and terminal companies are excluded.
Up to 1916 figures are for years ended with June 30.
From 1916 figures are for the calendar year and for Class 1 roads.
From 1908 uniform accounting established by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
For years 1913, 1914 and 1915, aggregates are for Class 1 and 2 roads only.
Figures for 1919 are from preliminary abstract of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

would be \$4,000,000,000, the interest of which at 6 per cent. would exceed by \$65,000,000 the limit of possible saving.

Here is a high railroad authority emphasizing the very contention just made, and if it applies at the present time how can it be refuted that it also applies to the installation of excessive power that has occurred in the last ten years, and from which the roads are beginning to realize the full measure of repair costs, which, in the new equipment, is very light in its early years.

It is open to question if the increased wages demanded by engineers upon the heavy locomotives did not have the effect of raising the wages of all the engineers in the service.

Another element of expense to the public and annoyance to shippers may be found in the increased minimums for carload shipments. Neither must it be forgotten that the increased weight of cars has entailed an enormous expense through the hauling of the extra deadweight in the cars, both loaded and empty. The study would not be complete without giving this feature the consid-

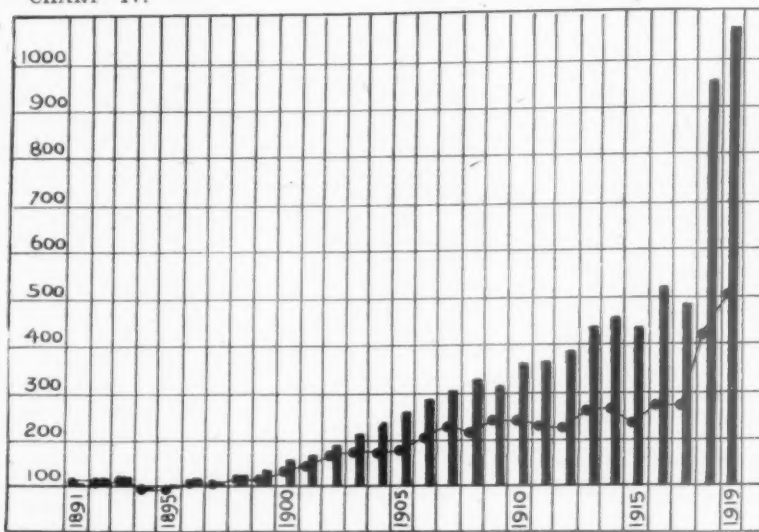
eration it demands, as it may have a controlling effect upon the placing of the balance to either one side or the other of the balance sheet.

Upon the credit side the reduced number of cars would offset to some extent the increase in fixed charges. A less number of trains would very largely reduce the train payroll, but the matter of congested line of road is not so apparent as to indicate that the limit of use has been reached. It is the yards that are congested, and that condition arises largely because of the receipt and dispatchment of longer trains. The very first thing that an expert roadrunner would do in clearing up a congested yard condition would be to reduce the number of cars upon trains and increase the number of trains.

Where the balance would fall, if a proper study was made, is not in evidence, but it may well be that it would indicate a loss by reason of excessive increase in weight of rolling stock.

Chart and Tabulation III. give the costs and net operating income per unit of service. The units as described may be desig-

CHART IV.



nated as units of service, no matter what its character. The operating revenues contain other elements than those of pure transportation, but as they are more or less directly connected with that service there is no incongruity in applying the same measure, which in reality is a physical unit of attained result, and is applicable to other results than pure transportation. Therefore, this unit of service of a definite value is used to measure the gross revenue paid by the public for the service it receives as well as to measure the expenses and the net profit from operation.

Here it is seen that maintenance increased by 1.3427 cents while other operating costs under precisely the same conditions increased by only 0.8404 of a cent, with a relative decrease in profit from operation, the greatest cause of such decrease being in maintenance charges. Something might be said as to some of this increase being caused by improved service and safety appliances, but the latter should have had a favorable effect upon the personal injury costs.

The gross revenue per unit shows that the railroads are not exempt from the statistical

law of diminishing returns, except by the fiat of governmental authority.

Chart and Tabulation IV. emphasize the fact that the increase in maintenance is mainly due to repairs to equipment, thus emphasizing the costly effect of heavier locomotives and cars. The costs in ways and structures and in equipment were subject to the same conditions of prices, traffic, accounts and number of roads compared, yet it is seen that costs in equipment have increased twice as fast as the costs in maintenance of way.

The moral of this study seems to be that there should be an exhaustive study made by disinterested experts to discover the economic limits in weights of rolling equipment, to determine the most effective methods of operation and to ascertain what capital values appertain strictly to the service of furnishing transportation to the public that from such studies rules and regulations should be formulated as guides and directions to all regulating bodies, and that railroads should be made to conform to the principles that such studies might show to be practicable and advisable.

The Legislative Week in Washington

Special Correspondence of The Annalist.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

PRESIDENT HARDING appointed Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, leader of the Agricultural Bloc in the Senate, as a Federal Circuit Judge, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. Kenyon probably will leave the Senate this month. His selection for a judgeship and his acceptance caused much comment, as he has fought the Administration leadership and bitterly assailed his fellow-Senators for their attitude toward the seating of Senator Newberry. Other members of the Agricultural Bloc assert that Kenyon's leaving will not deal a death blow to the Bloc, and developments have served to stiffen the determination of some of the members. Kenyon's successor as leader of the farm bloc has not been selected as yet.

Before the Interstate Commerce Committee William G. McArdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railways, declared that railroad measures taken during Federal control called for no apologies.

The Finance Committee of the Senate listened to experts discuss tariff valuation proposals, but reached no conclusion. President Edgerton of the National Association of Manufacturers, submitted resolutions adopted by the convention held here urging enactment of the American valuation plan.

Representative Mapes, Michigan, a member of the Commerce Committee of the House, introduced a bill proposing that Congress

accept the report of the International Joint Commission on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project.

The Senate, by a vote of 39 to 23, adopted the bill authorizing the refunding of the \$11,000,000,000 foreign debt into securities maturing in not more than twenty-five years. The bill provides for a commission of five, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Interest is to be not less than 4½ per cent., and bonds of one foreign Government cannot be accepted for those of another, nor can any part of the indebtedness be canceled.

An amendment provided that the Funding Commission should make a report of each transaction to Congress for its information, though ratification is not required. Senator Watson of Indiana told the Senate that it was the intention of the President to appoint only Cabinet members and members of Congress to the commission. In addition to Secretary Mellon, it is believed that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, also will be named.

On motion of Senator Kellogg of Minnesota the co-operative marketing bill, urged by the agricultural interests, was made the unfinished business of the Senate after the refunding was out of the way. Action on this bill will be followed by consideration of soldier bonus measures.

President Harding transmitted to the Senate substitute estimates of appropriations for the United States Veterans' Bureau for the fiscal year 1923, amounting to \$406,038,845, a net increase of \$20,117,143 over the budget estimate.

The Commerce Committee of the Senate

reported favorably a bill to create a Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce.

Representative Young, North Dakota, before the House Committee on Agriculture, advocated the revival of the United States Grain Corporation to handle the 1922 wheat crop in an effort to stabilize prices.

Chairman Lasker of the United States Shipping Board, in conference with members of the Immigration Committee of the House, advocated enactment of legislation requiring half of the immigrants annually admitted to the United States to take passage aboard American ships.

Senator Sheppard of Texas introduced a bill that would permit the organization of agricultural pools for the purpose of making agricultural loans.

A Government tribunal for regulation of the coal industry was recommended in the report of the investigation of West Virginia coal field disturbances, submitted by Senator Kenyon, Chairman of the investigating committee.

Government loans on irrigation projects are provided for in an amendment to the Federal Farm Loan act introduced by Senator Pittman of Nevada.

Notice was served on House Republicans by Representative Fear of Wisconsin, Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, that he would fight any attempt to authorize a sales tax as a means of raising revenue for soldier bonus payments.

Legislation permitting the States to tax property of national banks was advocated before the House Banking Committee by Judge Oscar Leser of Baltimore, Henry M.

Goldfogle, W. W. Law and William H. King, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York. States should have the right, the committee was told, to levy a tax that would be on a parity with the assessments against State and private banking institutions.

The treaty with Bulgaria, conclusion of which was reported in official dispatches to Washington from Sofia, takes care of American rights in view of claims of the Allies under treaty of Neuilly. It is virtually like the German treaty except that the United States was not at war with Bulgaria.

Attorney General Daugherty prepared to take action in the event of a strike of bituminous coal miners. He announces he is not against the unions, but will never allow them to break up the open shops.

A resolution calling upon the Government in the event that it decides to participate in the proposed economic conference at Genoa to request that the agenda shall include a proposition for the enforcement of the Treaty of Sevres, was introduced by Senator King of Utah.

Secretary Mellon suggests new taxes which might be used to meet bonus payments. Increase in letter postage to raise \$70,000,000; increase in second class postage, to raise \$30,000,000; increased tax of 50 cents per thousand on cigarettes, to raise \$25,000,000; increased tax on documentary stamps to raise \$40,000,000; tax of 2 cents on each bank check to raise \$30,000,000, and license tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles to raise \$100,000,000 are suggested. Another \$125,000,000 would be needed for the first year, which could be raised by tax of 3 cents a gallon on gasoline.

The Week in Canada

Special Correspondence of The Annalist.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.

In taking time by the forelock has any merit, there evidently is to be no neglect in the discussing of ways and means which the Federal Government should employ in refunding the Victory loan maturing Dec. 1 next. Financial journals, daily newspapers and bank officials are all engaged in discussing the subject. About the only quarter in which there is silence is the Government circle. If the consensus of opinion may be considered a criterion of the action the Minister of Finance will ultimately take, it is probable that Canadian investors will have the first opportunity of subscribing to the refunding loan. Should they fail to take up the full amount offered, then recourse for the residue will be had to the United States. The amount of the proposed loan has not yet been announced. The amount outstanding of the 5½ per cent. loan of \$385,000,000, issued in 1917, at the end of December, was estimated at about \$195,000,000. It is quite possible, however, that the financial requirements of the Government may necessitate the submission of a loan in excess of the latter figure. The rate

of interest probably will be 5½ per cent., some authorities contending that the time has not yet arrived when a 5 per cent. rate would be attractive to investors. It is scarcely probable that the Government again will offer a non-taxable issue. Total funded national debt at the end of December was approximately \$2,500,000, of which \$1,992,967,222 was payable in Canada. As the latter amounted to \$2,066,275,420 at the end of November, it will be seen that the Government effected a reduction of \$93,308,198 in December. Including the loan maturing Dec. 1, the Government, between now and the last month of 1923, will find it necessary to obtain ways and means of refunding four war loans, the aggregate original allotment of which was \$1,782,000,000. But, of course, the amount outstanding by the end of 1923, in all probability, will be much smaller than this figure.

According to a financial statement just issued by the Provincial Treasurer, the consolidated debt of Manitoba increased by \$10,750,000 in the fiscal year ended November last. With a debt of \$11,359,100 in 1920, the increase in two years has been \$22,109,100, and \$43,246,263 in two years. In the last year the Manitoba Government—partly for refunding purposes—floated bonds to the

amount of \$12,720,000. To provide increased revenue, the Government of Manitoba has a bill before the present session of the provincial Legislature providing for a personal income tax. In principle it is based upon the Federal income tax measure, but will levy a rate about 50 per cent. lower. Two years ago the Government established what is known as the Manitoba Provincial Savings Bank, the object of which was to provide funds for making loans, through certain specified organizations, to farmers within the Province. According to the second annual statement just issued, cash received from depositors in the last year amounted to \$3,113,226. Revenue received from all sources was \$3,389,334, while the balance (\$2,949,202 in loans and investments and \$271,737 cash) was \$3,220,939. The Government announces that because of the number of farmers in the Province who are unable to meet payments of interest and principal falling due on mortgages, as a result of last year's poor crops, it is trying to arrange with mortgage corporations whereby foreclosures may be avoided. The value of Manitoba's field crops last year, at \$74,951,500, was less than in 1920 by more than \$55,000,000.

Further evidence of deflation is to be seen in the Government statement relating to the

activities of the banks of Canada for December. Total deposits—\$1,781,749,790—show a decline for the month of \$26,378,716, and for the year of \$168,754,440. Note circulation, while in excess of November by \$2,649,545, was lower than a year ago by \$44,156,041, while current coin decreased by \$2,820,118 and \$3,836,276, respectively. Commercial loans, amounting to \$1,174,055,434, were smaller than the month before by \$36,048,200, and a year ago by \$127,750,908. Call loans, reflecting December's activity in the bond market, increased by \$8,678,974 in the month, and the total amount out at \$113,071,080, was less than a year ago by only \$1,632,157. Call loans outside Canada amounted to \$169,859,037, a decrease of \$23,142,082 for the month, and of \$41,583,615 for the year. For the first time since its failure, the reserve of Merchants' Bank is given its real value, namely, \$1,500,000, a decrease of \$7,950,000. As some of the banks in the month had increased their reserve, the aggregate reserve of all the chartered banks of the Dominion is less by \$6,850,000 than in November, and by \$4,675,006 compared with a year ago. Total reserve of the eighteen chartered banks is \$128,373,499, and the paid-

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The Reparations Outlook

By William Dreher



THE events of the last month—Germany's default on reparation payments, and M. Poincaré's accession to power in France—have brought the whole reparation question to an acute point. Therefore, more than ever is it necessary to survey the financial and economic factors involved and try to arrive at sound conclusions as to the further prospects of Germany meeting her payments.

Traveling publicists who have visited Germany since the ultimatum was signed last May have so uniformly reported business conditions there as favorable—all chimneys smoking, everybody busy, and a minimum of non-employment—that Germany's default has raised doubts in many quarters as to the honesty of the German Government in proclaiming its inability to pay. It is, therefore, highly opportune at this time to ask what is the actual financial position of Germany, and whether she will prove able to meet the obligations that she undertook last May.

It has become one of the truisms of the whole reparation problem that Germany eventually can meet the reparations only by paying with commodities; in other words, with the surplus of her exports over imports. How does the reparation problem show up when looked at from this angle? So far as Germany's trade statistics may be relied upon, the outlook for meeting these payments grew worse, rather than better, in 1921. Completely estimated totals for exports and imports have been issued only since last May, but the steady trend of these figures to the end of October was to enlarge, rather than diminish, the excess of imports over exports. Beginning with May, the value of imports exceeded exports by the following margins: May, 940,000,000 marks; June, 970,000,000; July, 1,390,000,000; August, 2,740,000,000; September, 3,150,000,000, and October, 4,165,000,000. After October a different tendency was registered, the excess of imports dropping suddenly to 400,000,000 marks. This reflects the influence of the great depreciation of the mark that occurred in October and the first two weeks of November. That influence was to increase exports and to restrict imports. The November exports suddenly jumped to 11,900,000,000 marks, after 9,711,000,000 in October, and 7,520,000,000 in September. On the other hand November imports dropped to 12,390,000,000 marks, after 13,855,000,000 in October, and 10,670,000,000 in September.

Both tendencies were perfectly natural. That the Germans had to restrict their purchases of foreign goods when the mark dropped in value to only one-third of 1 cent is obvious, and it is equally obvious that this depreciation would give a powerful stimulus to exports. There occurred, indeed, what the Germans call "Germany's closing-out sale" (Ausverkauf Deutschlands), which was but a repetition of what took place in the first great downward movement of the mark in the winter of 1919-20. Since last October, Germany has been flooded with foreign buyers. But, from the German standpoint, there is one unwelcome feature about this buying. Foreign merchants come in with their trunks stuffed with German paper marks with which to pay for their purchases. In other words, such buying is merely a form of re-

deeming a part of Germany's depreciated paper money; it creates no bills of foreign exchange, the very thing that Germany most needs for re-establishing her financial position in the world.

The foreign trade for later months may even show a surplus of exports over imports, though by no means in such volume as appreciably to affect the reparation problem. Imports are bound to sink further, in view of the present value of the mark, the shrinkage of which has not remotely been counterbalanced by the rise in earnings with the great masses of the German people. Exports will probably expand further, as measured by the present value of the mark. But that restriction is an exceedingly important one, for the exchange value of Germany's exports in November, say in dollars, was actually less than in May, the mark having meanwhile lost more than two-thirds of its May value. Hence when Germany reports 11,900,000,000 marks worth of exports for November, the gain over the 4,550,000,000 for May is wholly illusory.

It is a fallacy to speak of an increase in Germany's export trade in terms of a depreciated currency. Thus the gain in November's exports of 2,189,000,000 marks was actually scored on a smaller volume of business than for October, November exports having amounted to 191,000 tons, as against 197,000 tons for October.

NOW, consider Germany's exports in relation to paying reparations. That the average of the seven months, May-November, will be maintained for an entire year, exports for the twelve months ending April 30 next will amount to \$9,136,000,000 marks. A very big sum, certainly, but convert it into dollars at 200 marks to the dollar and we get only \$45,680,000. Reduce this by \$115,700,000, representing the 26 per cent. upon Germany's exports exacted under the London ultimatum, and the total credit that Germany can book against her exports is only \$33,980,000. But the yearly reparation payment is about \$500,000,000. Therefore if Germany could devote every dollar received for exports toward meeting the demands of the Allies, she would still fall short by nearly \$170,000,000. But manifestly Germany cannot devote even any considerable moneys derived from exports to paying war indemnities, since she needs every depreciated mark that she can get to pay for imports.

For imports, especially in raw materials and food products, must necessarily remain large. The German Government, to some extent, has been trying to correct the disparity between imports and exports, but whether its measures have been inadequate or its zeal in enforcing them too lax, it is not possible to say at this distance. From time to time the German papers print statements showing how the Government's efforts to restrict the import of luxuries have been crossed by the Allies themselves. It is claimed, for example, that the export and import license bureau maintained by the Allies at Ems thwarts the Government's plans for preventing the import of luxuries into the occupied territory. Another complaint is that goods coming into Germany from Alsace are far in excess of the manufacturing capacity of that district. (The treaty stipulates that Germany must keep an open frontier for a certain period to goods of Alsatian manufacture.)

But the whole problem of making Germany's exports exceed her imports in value is well-nigh impossible of solution, for it flies in the face of natural economic tendencies. The hard fact is that Germany needs more foreign goods than she can pay for with exports, and nobody yet has suggested a feasible way to reverse this. The average yearly excess of imports in the years just before the war was about \$300,000,000.

Looking at the reparation problem from the standpoint of Germany's finances, a still less encouraging view, if possible, is obtained. In his statement on the public finances early in November the Finance Minister showed that for the current year (ending March 31) there will be a deficit of 110,000,000,000 marks. He spoke of this sum as "the amount to be raised by loans," but nobody believes that Germany can raise any such sum by borrowing. When the German Government recently sounded the Bank of England regarding the prospects for raising a German loan in England, the answer was decidedly negative. It plainly told the Germans that the terms of the May ultimatum made it impossible to extend credit to Germany.

The Government is now putting through new tax bills that are estimated to increase the revenues by a maximum of 42,000,000,000 marks; but drastic as some of these taxes are, the revenue under them will yet be far below Germany's requirements. Hence the Government already is figuring upon a deficit of 60,000,000,000 marks for the next fiscal year. But even this estimate assumes a depreciation of only one-twentieth in the value of the mark in making reparation payments, whereas it is now worth only about one-fiftieth of normal. At a one-twentieth depreciation a year's quota of 3,300,000,000 gold marks (2,000,000,000 marks as reparation payment and 1,300,000,000 being assumed as 26 per cent. of exports) amounts to 66,000,000,000 paper marks, but at one-fiftieth, which is the present depreciation, it becomes 165,000,000,000 paper marks. The wide difference between these sums strikingly illustrates the impossibility of the German Government drawing up any kind of budget, quite apart from the question of obtaining the necessary revenues.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Berlin authorities now take an even less favorable view of the financial position than indicated above. According to the latest figures the total expenditures for the next fiscal year are placed at 320,000,000,000 marks. The floating debt, it is added, reached 233,000,000,000 on Dec. 10. The impossibility of meeting the expenditures named is obvious; it is equal to a taxation of 5,500 marks per capita of the population. And the financial position is growing rapidly worse. Of the 233,000,000,000 named 68,000,000,000 were contracted since April 1, or 9,000,000,000 a month, which is a much higher rate of debt creation than at any previous time.

The Government finances thus are on a sharp down grade. And they are dragging the Reichsbank down in their wake. The steady depreciation of its status in 1921 is evident from the following figures: In the first quarter its note circulation increased 612,000,000 marks; in the second, 5,904,000,000; in the third, 11,063,000,000, and in the fourth, 27,255,000,000. Since May 23, 1921, the Reichsbank has been returning Government discounts separately from commercial bills; hence it is possible to measure the extent to which the Treasury's distress has latterly weighed upon the Reichsbank. From the date in question to the end of December Government discounts rose from 55,396,000,000 marks to 132,330,000,000, and of the increase 15,293,000,000 occurred in the final week of December. At that date the note circulation touched 113,369,000,000 marks, which denotes an expansion of 44,594,000,000 for the year.

It is a dictum of finance that the position of a central bank of issue accurately reflects the economic condition of a country, barring mismanagement of the bank's business. If that dictum can be applied to Germany, where no dereliction has been laid to the charge of the Reichsbank's management, Germany's economic position must be extremely grave. Apparently, there is no way out of this financial slough of despondency except through the most radical measures. Call it readjustment or repudiation—something extremely radical will have to occur before Germany can begin the process of recovery.

BUT, then, the business situation in Germany, as those traveling publicists have told us, is surprisingly good—better than in any country. That a country with a depreciating currency has a temporary advantage over others in attracting foreign purchasers of merchandise is no new thing. But those advantages are evanescent; a declining currency is a stimulant that intoxicates, not a food that nourishes and its effects soon wear off, leaving the heavy head next day. The very latest reports from Germany mention a marked slowing up in foreign buying, after the mark rose from one-third to one-half a cent in value.

Germany experienced last year many of the phenomena of economic intoxication due to a declining currency. Buying of stocks assumed unheard-of volume, and wild speculation as each new low level of the mark was touched—naturally enough, because the new depreciation of the mark increased the value of stocks. The heavy demands for goods, together with the shrunken value of working capital, made it necessary for joint stock companies to call for new capital in unprecedented sums. New stocks and bonds brought out in Germany last year had an aggregate nominal value of 31,855,000,000 marks, nearly half of which fell in the December quarter, when the mark scored its heaviest drop. The new companies organized were more than thrice the number for 1920 (934 against 306).

But there is another side to the depreciation of the mark. As it fell, labor was losing its wages. The workman saw that his day's earnings no longer sufficed to buy his bread and meat. Hence, a widespread movement for securing new advances of wages, leading to an increase of strikes. Wages have been pretty generally marked up, but far from enough to counterbalance the decline of the mark. The mark now is worth less than one-third of its value at the beginning of last May, but the advances in wages hardly anywhere have reached 30 per cent. Coal miners, who are among the highest paid workmen, now get about 75 marks a day, instead of 50 to 55, as a year ago. It may be mentioned that fully 90 per cent. of the working people of Germany now are earning less than 50 cents a day, and the question naturally suggests itself: What can any system of taxation avail in raising revenues from such an impoverished class of workers?

Another natural effect of the drop of the mark was a sharp advance in prices of all kinds. The index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung, covering seventy-seven articles, rose to 320 at the end of the December, on a scale of 100 for January, 1920. Or, on a peace price basis of 100, the December figure was 3,596. Against this thirty-six-fold increase in the cost of goods, the advance of wages has been only ten to fifteen-fold. Very many persons, especially in professional or official positions, have had to put up with considerably smaller advances in earnings. The total result is that the purchasing power of the Germans, especially in the case of foreign commodities, declined enormously in 1921.

Nor is the position of German manufacturers and other producers so enviable as has often been represented. Their chief troubles are unsatisfactory labor conditions, lack of fuel, fluctuating exchange, heavy taxation, and so on. The coal production of the coun-

try is far below what is needed, and Germans are now importing English coal to supply the deficiency. Cement, lime and paper industries are hard hit for lack of fuel and, according to latest reports, many shut-downs are impending. The capacity of the iron industry itself cannot be fully utilized because of shortage of coal. At the end of November, the Pig Iron Committee of the Iron Industry League reported fifteen to twenty furnaces out of blast for lack of coal and the lack of pig iron compelled 2,000 foundries, machine builders and iron-working establishments to decline taking further orders, even from abroad.

A few points from Krupp's annual report will illustrate the difficulties of even the strongest German companies. The company, although it has increased its coal production to 8,600,000 tons a year, is allotted only 30 per cent. of this by the Government Bureau, so it gets only half of its requirements. Meanwhile, it is unable to set in operation its modern open-hearth steel plant, and some of its furnaces are out of blast. After paying 145,000,000 marks in taxes and welfare work for employees, the company reported net earnings of 94,000,000 marks. Many American companies of even moderate size can afford to look down upon this huge German company when it is figured out that Krupp's net earnings were less than \$500,000.

Another important industry that is running much below its capacity is the chemical industry. Its head recently said that it was turning out far less than one-half of its pre-war production. The textile industries also are doing much less than before the war. Probably the only industry that is producing more than in 1914 is that of lignite, or brown coal. Its output last year was fully 40 per cent. greater, largely owing to the scarcity of hard coal.

THE reduced productivity of labor also is a factor that influences the reparation problem. Here, however, figures later than 1920 are not yet at hand, since which year there has been some improvement. Here are some striking figures for 1920: In the Ruhr district 500,000 miners produced in that year 88,300,000 tons of coal; whereas in 1913 400,000 miners produced 114,000,000 tons. In other words, the average year's output per miner in 1920 was only 175 tons, as compared with 287 tons for 1913. The railways supply similar evidence of slack work. In 1913, 740,500 railway employees accomplished 730,000,000 ton-kilometers; but in 1920, 1,000,000 employees accomplished only 441,394 ton-kilometers. In other words, the efficiency per man dropped from 994 to 445 ton-kilometers.

These are only a few of the reasons that might be assigned for making a very modest estimate of what Germany is likely to pay in reparations. The result is unfavorable at every point, whether we consider foreign trade, Government finances, the position of the Reichsbank, the manufacturer's problem or the efficiency and wages of labor.

A German financier, viewing the reparation problem from a pre-war standpoint, may well incline to sheer pessimism. When the old German Government decided in 1913 to raise one billion marks of new revenue for military purposes, the sum looked so large that it was decided to spread the payments over three years. Now the Allies have been expecting a more than threefold larger sum in each year. In other words, they have assumed that a Germany defeated and demoralized, with large losses of population, territory and industries, not to mention the losses of men by death and invalidity through the war, can accomplish about tenfold what the pre-war German Government thought a Germany in the heyday of prosperity could accomplish. Time is demonstrating that their expectations were set too high.

THE annual convention of the Association of Reserve City Bankers will be held in Kansas City, May 22 and 23, according to the decision of the Board of Directors at the midwinter meeting in New Orleans, Jan. 27.



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Chain Stores, Mail Order Houses and Retailers

By C. F. Hughes



THE first real test of the mail order business has rocked it rather dangerously. Many of the smaller enterprises have been discontinued and heroic measures of relief have been necessary in the case of some of the major concerns. When the statement is made that the mail

order system has sustained its first real test, the former panic years are not excepted, because tight money caused those periods of disturbance. The last eighteen months, however, have seen no money panic but an upheaval of commodity values, the like of which was never encountered by the catalogue houses.

If the test of the commodity panic is applied to the various systems of distribution to determine their comparative strength, the chain stores come out best. According to the figures gathered on 1921 trade by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the mail-order houses were the heaviest losers. Their sales dropped 30 per cent. last year. Calculations from the same source place the department store and chain store loss at 4 per cent. The sales decline of the chain stores, however, is chiefly due to the drop of 15 per cent. in their business suffered by chain grocers, a reduction caused by lower prices. Sales of the chain drug and cigar stores were about the same last year as in 1920, while the chain dry goods retailers gained 12 per cent. over 1920 and the 10-cent stores 5 per cent.

The most important question for those who study the circumstances of the mail-order business is whether it faces merely a temporary setback or one with more serious consequences. The mere temporary phases of the situation create no great anxiety because the whole machine of distribution is sadly out of order and in need of lubrication and repairs. So, when the condition of the farmer is described, it follows that every factor with whom he deals must suffer temporarily—the catalogue house, the chain store and the local merchant.

There are, nevertheless, many arguments in favor of those who compete with the mail-order house for the farmer's trade, such as it is at present. The agricultural sections are understood to furnish about 95 per cent. of the business taken through the mails. Just now, the buyers' strike has partly given way to intensive economy, by which is meant there are purchases being made through sheer necessity, but only after lots of shopping around. Customers must be interested in a bargain and will often wait for other bargains of the same character to appear. Then they are ready to go about and examine each offering by sight, touch and taste, and by that instinct which tells them, from a comparison of all these factors, whether they are receiving the worth of their money. It is therefore easy to see what poor satisfaction for this type of customer there is in looking at a mere printed page.

Moreover, the farmers especially are apt to seek purchases on credit. In certain communities distribution has been thrown back to the period of barter and exchange, the storekeeper accepting produce of the farm for his calico and denim.

With the most flexible system of prices yet devised, the mail-order houses would find difficulties in covering their lack of personal contact and the inadequate display of their wares. But if the wholesale depreciation of commodity prices has shown anything, it has proved most conclusively that, while the mail-order system operates well in a period of stabilized values and to great advantage on a rising market, the catalogue cannot keep pace with the fluctuations on a decline.

Mail-order houses, in having to plan and buy so far ahead, with no chance to readjust prices, are at a decided disadvantage in the present circumstances. Some exceptions must be made to this rule. Smaller concerns have discarded the bulky catalogue and are doing business by means of special bulletins, issued whenever a new price comes along. The attempt is made by such firms to gather lists of customers for particular merchandise so that there is no waste of printed matter on those who are not good prospects. There is no danger, therefore, of the poor widow having to look through hundreds of pages describing machinery and silos to find a cheap cotton waist. A Western concern reports excellent results from the bulletin method, having exceeded last year's sales of 1920. An executive is quoted as saying:

"While the big catalogue firms must issue prices for an entire season, we may take immediate advantage of any price decline by sending out a bulletin. Big catalogues are expensive, and I believe an enormous percentage of the offerings are wasted. They mean big stocks must be carried to back up the catalogue. Business is harder to get than ever before, but it can be got, if it is sought in the right manner."

Despite the merits claimed for this system, it is also true that many stores are unshipping their mail-order departments. As far as the large mail-order houses are concerned, however, there appears to be no change contemplated in their methods. No word has come from their executives regarding the abandonment of huge forward purchases or of establishing a more flexible form of price announcements. The huge decline in inventory with which Sears, Roebuck & Co. went into this year, as compared with a year ago, may be significant. The in-

ventory account of this concern in 1920 was approximately \$105,000,000. At the end of June, 1921, it amounted to about \$80,000,000, and at the end of 1921 was \$46,445,830.

WITH respect to the operations of the leading mail order houses, as well as several of the department stores of the country, the question is worth while asking whether the progressive development of sales into many millions has not definite safety limits, particularly when the business is built upon small profit margins. The store need not possess the great stocks of catalogue concerns, but to do volume business and to have all the merchandise the public may seek, the supply of goods must be most plentiful. A few simple calculations are enough to show that the entire net worth of a concern may be wiped out on a substantial price drop. It is easy, for instance, to see how a 40 per cent. drop in commodity values on a stock costing \$100,000,000 would seriously impair the working capital of the most efficient organization.

Price flexibility, as regards the operations of the mail-order business, may be classified as a temporary handicap, persisting up to the time that values become more stabilized. It is the custom just now, however, to regard future prices as due for constant but not serious declines. Various estimates place the duration of this declining market at from ten to twenty-five years, a transition compared with the period that followed the Civil War. This would make the necessity of price flexibility on the part of the mail-order houses a permanent instead of merely a temporary problem.

Just now the retail merchants in territories cultivated by the mail-order concerns are being urged to capitalize their present advantages so that when the readjustment of commodity values is completed they may be

more firmly established with customers who have been won over from catalogue buying. There is no doubt but that this advice will be heeded and acted upon by the retailers who have felt most keenly the mail-order competition. The merchant who is liquidated can now undersell the catalogue house. He can satisfy the customer who wants to see the article he is buying. He can offer credit if a cash payment cannot be made.

There are other developments in the agricultural sections which further tend to strengthen the position of the local merchant. Chief among these may be mentioned the good roads movement and the increased use of automobiles. The farmer no longer balks at a trip of twenty miles or even double that distance to visit the nearest town or city and buy what he needs. Small-town stores have, therefore, increased the circle of their demand. Telephones have also helped the stores, and the parcel-post deliveries have simplified the former problem of expensive shipments.

BUT, considering all these factors which have aided the small retail stores, it remained for the chain store to stiffen the backbone of the independent merchant. Previous to the expansion of the chain-store system, the small-town dealer was fighting a phantom rival. True it was that he could take the catalogue of a mail-order house, purchase an article and then display it in his window along with a similar item from his own stock to prove that his value was below that of his mail-order competitor. But, as a rule, this was only a half-hearted attempt to convince the public.

The advent of the chain store changed the complexion of things for the merchant. There was somebody to fight: an actual store with merchandise in its window and

prices marked. There was an imported manager who might or might not possess the necessary personality to make it successful. The chain store has therefore aroused the small merchants, who are no longer content to stick by their old-fashioned methods but are awake to everything that is new and progressive. In the short space of two years the chain store has come to be realized as even a stronger antagonist than the mail-order giants.

THE "keep-your-money-at-home" movement is now directed against the chain stores rather than the mail-order business. It is worth while considering that as the farmers have strengthened their political fabric they have also given greater heed to the economic effect of this movement, and it has support that it wholly lacked before the problems of the agricultural elements became so pressing. Every means by which the farmer may improve his condition is now eagerly accepted, and not the least important is that of spending his money among his own people and not into the treasury of a big city corporation.

Another tendency significant in its bearing on the future of the mail-order business is the wider scope of the farmers' co-operative marketing. If they have learned to sell together profitably, it requires only a step to co-operative buying, a step that has already been taken in some instances. The direct reaction of co-operative buying would be to reduce the sale of staple articles in which the large mail-order concerns specialize. It might be that the mail-order business would see its way clear to stepping into this movement rather than being brushed aside. The possibility would involve the exchange of merchandise for farm products.

Some conspicuous successes have occurred in the mail-order business in recent years through the exploitation of style merchandise, but enterprises of this sort seem to bear the same relation in the mail-order field as the specialty shop does to the department store. As soon as the specialty shop grows large it must seek a mass volume of sales, and consequently loses the individuality with which it started. The same may be said of the larger mail-order concerns. Through the distribution of articles in which the style element is pronounced, the mail-order house adds just another risk in addition to the difficulties encountered by the concerns which deal mostly in staple articles of merchandise. The fashion magazines are more widely read and the style changes more readily noted. It has become easier for the man or woman in outlying sections to know if he or she is correctly dressed. At the same time, the catalogue house dealing in styles must establish fashions for an entire season, which is no small undertaking in these days when changing styles as a stimulus to demand is often resorted to by manufacturers.

In general, therefore, there appear to be a number of permanent tendencies as well as temporary circumstances that do not make the problem of the mail-order system an easy one. Certain developments have been quietly taking place that now focus on the struggle which is going on among the distributing systems of the country. The outcome of this contest may resolve itself into a more economical means of distribution.

The Week in Canada

Continued from Page 198

up capital \$129,316,975. With the leading banks the reserve is considerably in excess of capital.

Final Government crop estimates for the Dominion are even less satisfactory than the preliminary estimates, the total value now being reduced to \$931,863,670, compared with \$1,455,244,050 in 1920, and \$1,537,170,100 in 1919. Total value for the three western Provinces is \$413,625,500, a decrease, compared with 1920, of \$195,868,900. In Ontario, the value is \$256,093,000, against \$375,746,900; in Quebec \$232,151,000, against \$330,251,000; in British Columbia \$21,882,000, against \$27,017,500; in the Maritime Provinces \$82,084,370, against \$112,734,250. According to Government statistics 1921 was also an off year in the fur industry, the total catch of pelts having a value of but \$10,122,571, compared with \$21,387,005 for the previous year.

A number of additional statements have been issued by industrial and financial corporations this week. New Insurance issued last year by the Confederation Life Association amounted to \$25,985,063, against \$35,904,642 in 1920. Total insurance in force at \$145,237,818, however, was in excess of the previous year by nearly ten millions, while total assets, valued at \$30,439,338, increased by \$3,224,091. Average rate of interest earned on investments was 6.02, a slight gain over the previous year, while net revenue from premiums, at \$5,497,960, increased by \$225,410. Although the combined profits of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company were \$1,188,853, compared with \$1,515,712 in 1920, the company has no banking indebtedness. Addressing the shareholders at the annual meeting, President Butler expressed the hope that, in view of the need of the railways for equipment and rolling stock, 1922 would see an improvement in business. Ontario Loan and Debenture Company increased its net earnings by nearly \$35,000, added \$100,000 to reserve, and paid a 10 per cent. dividend on capital of \$1,750,000. Landed Banking and Loan Company of Hamilton had net profits of \$137,672, paid 8 per cent. dividend, and added \$35,000 to reserve. Premium Income of Merchants' Casualty Company, Winnipeg, increased from \$495,908 to \$615,278 last year. A pleasing feature, in connection with the annual meeting of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, was the announcement by the general manager that, notwithstanding poor crops in Saskatchewan, the company's collections on farm mortgages in that Province in the last year increased by \$83,721 on principal and \$76,706 on interest, as compared with 1920. He announced that in Southern Alberta, where a succession of bad crops had occurred, the company had no mortgages. The Toronto Street Railway Company, whose franchise expired Sept. 1 last, had a poor statement to present to the shareholders at the annual meeting this week, there being a deficit of \$907,299 for the eight months, as compared with one of \$417,426 for the twelve months of 1920. For two years prior to the expiration of the franchise, the company endeavored to secure the consent of the civic authorities to an increase in fares, but this was refused, notwithstanding that wages of employees had been very largely increased by intervention of said civic authorities. Concurrently with the passing of the railway into the control of the civic authorities, the average fare under the ticket system was raised from below 4 cents to 6½ cents and the single fare from 5 cents to 7 cents. Naturally, with the advent of higher fares, there has followed a lowering of the fervor for public ownership.

Notwithstanding a persistent monthly de-

crease in gross earning in each month of 1921, the annual statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows an increase of more than a million dollars in net profits for the year, the figures being \$34,201,740, as compared with \$33,153,044 in 1920. Gross earnings, at \$193,021,854, decreased by \$23,619,494, and net expenses, at \$158,820,114, decreased by \$24,568,190. A few weeks ago it was announced that the C. P. R. proposed to appropriate a large sum of money—in some quarters said to be \$25,000,000 for expansions of various kinds. Now, however, Vice President Coleman states that, pending the advent of better commercial conditions, it has been decided to defer the proposed extensions and improvements in Western Canadian lines, new work being undertaken only where urgently necessary. Among the work of the latter description is the construction of a new pier at Vancouver for the Pacific steamship service of the company.

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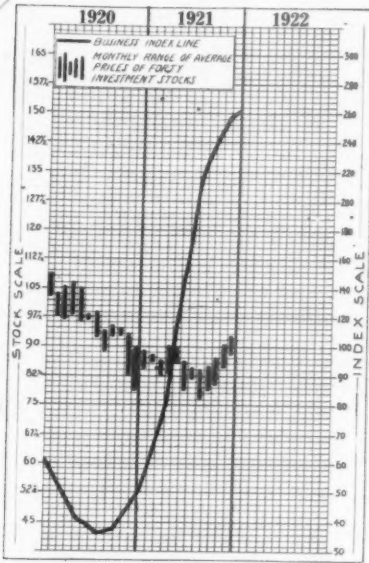
Subscription price
\$4 per annum

Commercial

New York Office
220 West 42nd St.

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Incorporated
115 Broadway New York

The Annalist Barometer and Business Index Line



THE ANNALIST Business Index Number for December is 262.2. Stocks in December made a high of 92.1 and a low of 87.7, thus continuing the rise which began in September. This successive upward movement of the market through the last four months may be taken as an indication that the turn has come and that the rise forecast in November of 1920 has actually begun. It should be noted, however, that no movement of the index line predicts this unless stress be laid upon the negative fact that it has not forecast a downward turn.

In the November forecast it was stated that stocks would make bottom in that month or in December, that they would rally in January, 1921, yield in February, to a secondary downward pressure for an indeterminate period and then start upward on a sustained movement. It is this movement which, apparently, began in August.

As to business it was predicted that the collapse then in progress would continue until August, when reaction would begin. This forecast has been amply justified by the facts, for business revival did begin in August and has continued since, slowly, perhaps, but surely none the less.

The next move of the index line to be looked for is a turn downward. Such turns may be mere fluctuations, which will be noted at the times they occur, but, if the line maintains the degree of accuracy it has already recorded, no persistent downward movement of the market can commence without due notification by a downward turn of the line.

NOTHING has taken place in the last week which could be construed as directly affecting the business situation. There continues to be a sluggishness in many quarters and little prospect that radical change from this condition will take place in the immediate future. Looking at affairs in a broad way the evidences of betterment cannot be ignored, but radical improvement is not manifesting itself. In fact, there continues to be a heaviness even in those quarters where a certain degree of buoyancy was manifest in the closing weeks of last year. How long this will continue is of course problematical, but it is significant that although the industry of the country is in something of a slump, a not unfamiliar phase of a reconstruction period, sentiment continues to improve and the confident belief in the future is one of the highly important elements to be considered.

If pessimism developed in a time like this there could be no great certainty that the crisis had passed. But with business men and bankers considering the outlook as satisfactory it may be counted as assumed that even though the beginnings of a revival may be slow progress will continue and that ultimately there will be a realization of something akin to normal. The banking position of the country is perhaps the truest index that can be discovered. The steady liquidation of loans in all sections of the country; the contraction of discounts at the Federal Reserve Banks; the decline in note circulation and other matters of similar portent show beyond doubt that the credit position is such as to permit of business expansion when demand, both in this country and abroad, become assertive to the point of requiring increased operations to keep pace with consumption.

During the next eight to ten weeks the reports of corporations for the year 1921 will make their appearance in large volume. On the whole they will probably not make pleasant reading, for therein will be told a tale of severe readjustments written off against surplus. There is nothing new in what will be shown. The public in general has realized for a long time the exact situation, and yet the placing of the figures in cold black and white may be a bit disturbing, especially if there is evidence that further readjustments to meet depreciation of inventories may be necessary during the present year. In the case of the railroads the figures will present little that is new, since the monthly returns have been closely analyzed and the meaning interpreted clearly. But while the reports may in themselves be a bit depressing, they will probably have no sharply untoward influence. There is a disposition to regard 1921 as water over the dam, and eyes now are turned to the future rather than to the past.

While it is true that most industries are in a sense marking time, the past week has shown improvement in one basic line which

may have more than ordinary bearing. This relates to the iron and steel industry, where demand has been picking up and inquiries have been transformed, to a large extent, into direct orders. The move is not of wide proportions, but it does mark the first recovery that has been witnessed in this particularly field in the opening month of the year, and if the iron and steel industry is still looked upon as a barometer of underlying conditions then the recovery noted is worthy of more than passing comment.

In the security markets the trend during last week was once again steadily upward. The move was not so outstanding in bonds as in stocks, but at least in the former classification there is still evidence of the January reinvestment demand, and new issues as they come out are being readily absorbed. The move in the stock market does not as yet appear to have a real foundation upon which to build a general forward movement of lasting quality. But the underpinning for a bull market is not easily placed in position, and it must be admitted that in the incipient stages there is usually market action similar to that which has been taking place in the last several days.

Stocks

IN its major aspects last week, the stock market gave another illustration of how completely the situation is dominated by the activities of pool operators and professional traders. Prices in the latter half of the week moved forward buoyantly, with the most pronounced gains in what have been termed the highly speculative issues. Whether or no the general run of stocks will be caught up in the advance remains a matter of doubt. It is largely a question of whether public participation can be drawn into the market by the sight of rising quotations in certain quarters.

It was quite clear last week that impetus for the rise lay in the skepticism of the short interests. Covering operations were undertaken in various quarters, and as a result the short interests were probably depleted to a very considerable degree. The technical position of the market was, therefore, weakened, and it is not unlikely that the market may face an inactive period until new short lines have been put out.

The display thus far has been in the so-called specialties. The old line issues, while they have gained, have not been in the limelight, and the list as a whole, after each day's trading, has been of a rather spotty appearance. So far as the discounting of business conditions is concerned the advance that has taken place has probably gone a long way in that direction. That is to say, there has been business improvement of substantial, but not buoyant character. At the same time it may still be true that the stock market has as yet failed to discount intrinsic values in the securities themselves. The actual worth of securities as represented by book value, or similar methods of determining inherent strength, was lost sight of in the decline that took place after the collapse of the bull market of 1919, but recently there has been an investment demand for stocks for the long pull. How far such demand will assert itself is open to debate, but at any rate this element in the market should prove a factor of growing importance with relation to securities which are just at the moment somewhat neglected, but which have intrinsic value in excess of that represented by present market quotations.

The upturn in certain groups has either been in the realization that better business was at hand or in anticipation of a resumption of activities where for a long time production has been at low ebb. The automobile issues, for instance, have been in demand because of increased business during the month just closed and because there is reason to believe that the next several months will see a decided betterment. In the copper group, on the other hand, the situation is quite different. Such upturn as has taken place with reference to the mining companies has been due not to any greater earnings in recent weeks, but because it is considered that the copper companies will resume operations in the Spring. On the whole, however, the market presents many cross currents, and there can be no certainty that a trend of three or four days' duration means more than a temporary churning about of prices. It is too early to attribute a high degree of importance to price movements which are so clearly under the domination of special groups of operators.

Bonds

LAST week's bond market showed a decided softening tendency in the early days, issues of all classes registering fractional declines. The effect of the scarcity of new corporate offerings and the strength in the European exchanges became apparent on Thursday, when the market turned toward higher quotations. By the close on Friday most of the early losses had been regained, and several issues reached new high prices. Trading was active all week, but, as has been the case in the past, new issues received more attention than the old ones.

New offerings, if we except the \$600,000,000 issue of United States Treasury certificates, were lighter than in some time past, investment bankers evidently inferring from the tone of the market that it had about as much as it could handle. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the new issues which were offered were rapidly absorbed, and in some instances heavily oversubscribed. In this latter class the feature was the offering of \$30,000,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad first and refunding mort-

gage 5s, due in 1971, at 97, to yield 5.17 per cent. This issue was oversubscribed several times. The United States Treasury offered \$400,000,000 4½ per cent. notes, maturing March 15, 1925, at par, and an additional \$200,000,000, which would be exchanged at par for Victory notes. Early reports on subscriptions indicated that an aggregate of \$1,200,000,000 of these notes had been applied for. Other flotations of interest were \$5,000,000 Lincoln (Neb.) Joint Stock Land Bank 5 per cent. bonds, due 1951, at 101½, to yield 4.80 per cent. to the optional maturity in 1931; \$860,000 City of Fort Wayne school improvement 6s, due 1927, at 105½, to yield 4.70 per cent.; \$2,500,000 Theodore H. Davies & Co., Ltd., fifteen-year collateral trust 7s, due 1937, at 99½; \$1,750,000 Indianola Refining Company first mortgage sinking fund 8s at par; \$2,100,000 Oswego Falls Corporation first mortgage 8s, due 1942, at 99; \$1,000,000 City of Paris (Texas) 5s, due 1923 to 1972, at prices to yield 5.50 to 5.25 per cent., according to maturity; \$2,500,000 Melbourne Electric Supply Company, Ltd., general mortgage 7½s, due 1947, at 101; \$1,250,000 First Texas Joint Stock Land Bank 5s, due 1941, at 100½, yielding 4.90 per cent. to the optional maturity in 1931; \$500,000 first mortgage 7s of the Johnson Fifty-ninth Street Theatre Building, due 1924 to 1937, at par; \$1,000,000 California-Oregon Power Company first and refunding mortgage 6s, at 93½, to yield 6.60 per cent.

The market for municipal issues was listless, and prices among the weaker issues showed a tendency to sag a little. The cloud of a large impending issue of soldiers' bonus bonds apparently has cast a shadow of uncertainty over securities of this class, and investors are showing an inclination to await developments before making further commitments.

The reception accorded the new offerings of Joint Stock Land Bank bonds last week indicates an increasing demand for this comparatively new type of totally tax-exempt security.

The Victory 4½s and 3½s maintained their recent strength, the 4½s per cent. issue selling at 100.30 several times in the week. The Liberty issues lost ground until Thursday, when new vigor seemed to come into the market. This strength lasted until the close, and all issues except the first 3½s recorded fractional net advances.

In the railroad list quotations were irregular at first, but strength developed toward the close and prices showed satisfactory gains. The Denver & Rio Grande issues were active after publication of the plan by the Western Pacific. This plan does not affect the status of the five underlying issues, and advances from ¾ in the consolidated 4s to 2 points in the improvement 5s were registered. The refunding 5s of 1915, for which the plan offers 50 per cent. in sinking fund 5s and 50 per cent. in 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the new company, gained 3 points, to 46½. The new Chicago, Burlington & Quincy refunding 5s fell fractionally from the high prices established immediately after the allotments were made at 97½, the joint 6½s, on the other hand, gaining about a point, to 107½. The New Haven issues continued strong, anticipating favorable legislation for the New England roads. The debenture 6s were particularly noticeable in this respect, selling up to 69½ at one time, and closing the week at 68, a net advance of 4½ points. Canadian Northern debenture 7s and Grand Trunk 6s each gained fractions. Great Northern 7s, after early weakness, scored a net advance of ½, to 107½. Southern Railway consolidated 5s gained a point, to 90½.

The feature in the public utility list was the activity in the local traction issues. On the strength of improved earnings and the withdrawal of the application for a receiver for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, combined with the announcement by the Business Men's League favoring the present transportation system, the Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s got up to their record high price of 67, and closed the week at about that figure. Interborough Metropolitan 4½s gained 4½ points, to 19. Third Avenue Railway published its best earnings statement in some years, showing a consistent gain in net income each month since June, 1921, with interest charges, including those on the adjustment 5s, covered and a margin for surplus. The adjustment 5s gained 2 points, to 55, and the refunding 4s advanced a like amount, to 62. Hudson & Manhattan adjustment 5s also made a substantial gain, closing at 56. There was a good deal of activity in the Consolidated Gas 7s, when the Executive Committee announced the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on the stock. There had been some apprehension as to whether this dividend would be passed, which was reflected in the market for the 7 per cent. notes. They closed the week at 103½, a net loss of ¾.

In the industrial section quotations followed the general trend, soft early in the week and strong toward the close. Trading was active, but few important changes were recorded. Cuba Cane Sugar convertible 7s spurted at the close for a net gain of 1 point, to 75. Chile Copper 8s fell a fraction, to 86½, but the 7s advanced ¼, to 101½. American Sugar Refining 6s lost a fraction, to 98½. Cuban American Sugar 8s gained ¼, to 103½. Goodyear Tire and Rubber 8s of 1931 lost ½, to 98, but the first 8s of 1941 held their own at 111½. United States Steel sinking fund 5s held their high price around 100½ in spite of a poor showing on their last statement of earnings. United States Realty and Improvement 5s rose 2 points to their record high of 95. Tidewater Oil 6½s lost a fraction, to 101, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company 7½s, probably in anticipation of competition from the proposed nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, fell 2 points, to 92½.

The foreign Government list was affected to a large extent by the exceptional strength of sterling exchange. The United Kingdom 5½s of 1922 and 1929, both of which are ex-

changeable for British War Loan 5s at the fixed rate of \$4.30 to the pound, reflected this condition, the former advancing ¾, to 101½, and the latter 1½, to 102½. The 5½s, due in 1937, gained ¾, to 98½. Japanese Government bonds were active, both issues of 4½s and the 4s of 1931 advanced fractionally. The three Mexican Government issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange made substantial gains, doubtless on the strength of the impending visit of President Obregon to this country, and the possibility of negotiations relative to resumption of payments at that time. Rio de Janeiro 8s advanced 1½, to 100½.

The action of the market at the present time is irregular and sensitive to slight influences either constructive or otherwise. It is very evident, however, that there yet is a good demand for gilt-edged securities, as is evidenced by the tremendous success of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy offering, and the oversubscription of the 4½ per cent. Treasury notes.

Foreign Exchange

A FURTHER sharp recovery in sterling, which rose to \$4.31½ on Friday, was the feature of the foreign exchange market during last week. This is the highest rate that has prevailed for exchange on London since Aug. 13, 1919. There is a sharp contrast between the two rates, however. That of 1919 was made in a declining market after the peg on sterling had been removed earlier in the year. The high rate of last Friday was attained in a rising market, and at that level sterling had recovered more than \$1 to the pound from the low point of \$3.18.

The advance in sterling was a contradiction of London's expectation. There had been a fear that the rate could not be maintained because of the possible curtailment of shipments of South African gold, due to

Continued on Page 211

Stocks—Transactions—Bonds

STOCKS, SHARES

Week Ended Feb. 4, 1922

	1922	1921	1920
Monday	449,667	480,134	481,545
Tuesday	405,015	398,700	1,048,435
Wednesday	413,400	498,055	1,738,500
Thursday	729,241	545,992	1,284,775
Friday	817,610	519,795	1,522,430
Saturday	480,019	202,410	663,047
Total, week	3,300,952	2,643,086	6,538,732
Year to date	17,840,689	18,139,210	26,193,068

BONDS (PAR VALUE)

	1922	1921	1920
Monday	\$14,485,800	\$13,769,950	\$19,754,500
Tuesday	13,071,300	12,945,500	18,768,200
Wednesday	12,445,550	13,469,900	21,735,700
Thursday	12,678,200	12,861,400	19,029,400
Friday	14,500,600	10,282,100	15,551,000
Saturday	8,920,850	4,015,100	8,900,000
Total, week	\$76,102,100	\$68,240,950	\$101,788,800
Year to date	465,318,100	350,184,100	464,153,800

In detail the bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 4, '22	Feb. 5, '21	Changes
Corporations	\$33,724,400	\$16,670,500	+\$17,053,900
Liberty	32,520,200	45,484,450	-12,964,250
Foreign	9,710,500	6,023,000	+3,687,500
City	147,000	63,000	+84,000
Total, all	\$76,102,100	\$68,240,950	+\$7,861,150

Stocks—Averages—Bonds

TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS

	High	Low	Last	Net Same Day	Chgs Last Yr.
Jan. 30	54.34	53.95	54.07	-.10	54.39
Jan. 31	54.17	53.82	53.98	-.09	53.80
Feb. 1	54.13	53.89	54.02	-.04	53.71
Feb. 2	54.50	54.10	54.45	+.43	53.29
Feb. 3	55.37	54.53	55.14	+.69	53.43
Feb. 4	55.52	55.14	55.44	+.30	53.62

TWENTY-FIVE INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last	Net Same Day	Chgs Last Yr.
Jan. 30	83.68	82.70	82.88	-.11	87.40
Jan. 31	83.24	82.46	82.99	+.44	86.57
Feb. 1	83.40	82.61	83.20	+.30	85.81
Feb. 2	85.12	83.43	84.82	+1.33	84.70
Feb. 3	85.68	84.75	85.08	+.40	85.40
Feb. 4	85.93	85.13	85.69	+.58	85.68

COMBINED AVERAGE—50 STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Same Day	Chgs Last Yr.
Jan. 30	69.01	68.32	68.47	-.47	70.89
Jan. 31	68.70	68.14	68.48	+.01	70.18
Feb. 1	68.79	68.25	68.65	+.17	69.70
Feb. 2	69.85	68.76	69.53	+.48	68.99
Feb. 3	70.52	69.44	70.11	+.58	69.41
Feb. 4	70.72	70.13	70.55	+.44	69.65

BONDS—FORTY ISSUES

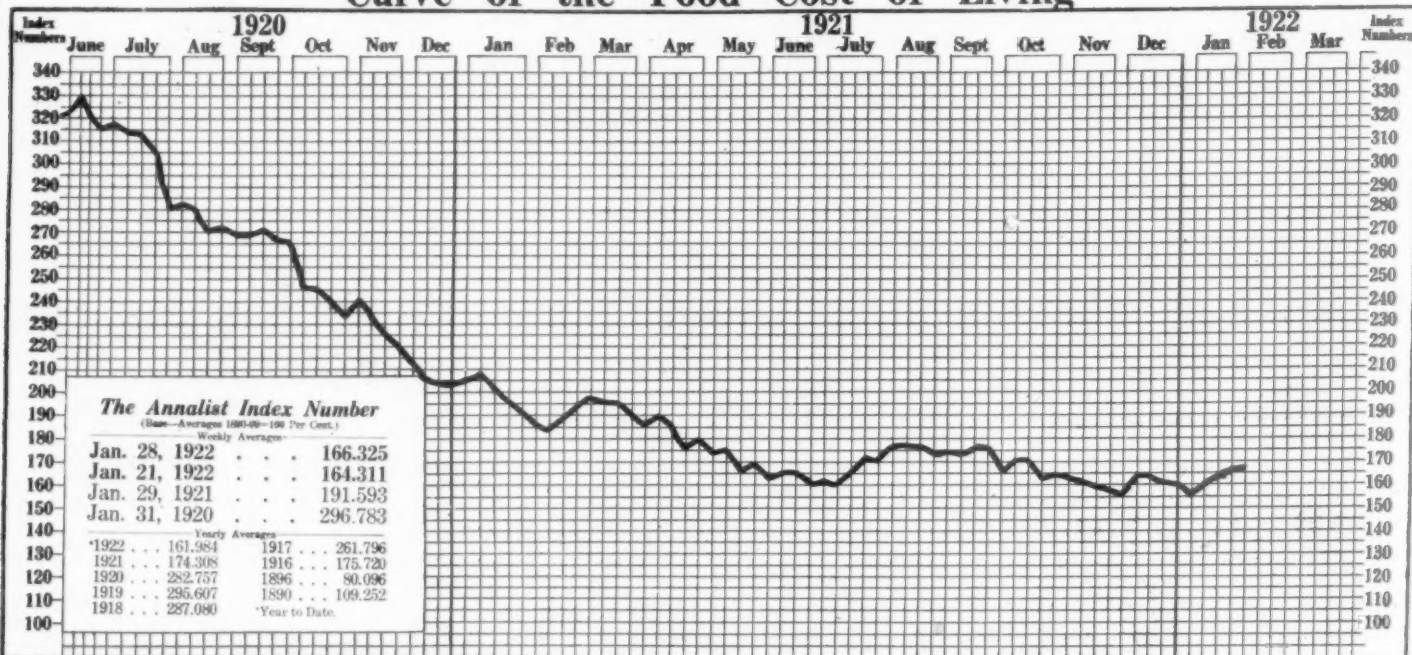
	Close	Net Change	Same Day
Jan. 30	76.35	-.02	70.98
Jan. 31	76.23	-.12	70.74
Feb. 1	76.46	+.23	70.46
Feb. 2	76.41	-.05	70.32
Feb. 3	76.60	+.19	70.36
Feb. 4	76.74	+.14	70.47

Stocks—Yearly Highs and Lows—Bonds

	High	Low	High	Low
*1922	70.72 Feb.	68.63 Jan.	77.07 Jan.	75.01 Jan.
1921	73.13 May	68.35 Dec.	76.31 Nov.	67.58 Jan.
1920	94.07 Apr.	62.70 Dec.	73.14 Oct.	65.57 May
1919	99.50 Nov.	69.73 Jan.	79.05 June	71.05 Dec.
1918	80.16 Nov.	64.12 Jan.	82.36 Nov.	75.65 Sep.
1917	90.46 Jan.	57.43 Dec.	80.48 Jan.	74.24 Dec.
1916	101.51 Nov.	80.91 Apr.	89.48 Nov.	86.19 Apr.
1915	94.13 Oct.	58.90 Feb.	87.62 Nov.	81.51 Jan.
1914	73.30 Jan.	57.41 July	80.42 Feb.	81.42 Dec.
1913	79.10 Jan.	63.09 June	92.31 Jan.	85.45 Dec.
1912	85.83 Sep.	75.24 Feb.	.....	.....
1911	84.41 June	60.57 Sep.	.....	.....

*To date.

Curve of the Food Cost of Living



An index number is a means of showing fluctuations in the average price of a group of commodities. The Annalist Index Number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget.

Financial Transactions

	Last Week	Same Week Last Year	Year to Date	Same Period Last Year
Sales of stock, shares.....	3,300,952	2,643,088	17,840,680	18,130,210
Sales of bonds, par value.....	\$76,102,100	\$68,240,950	\$405,318,100	\$350,184,100
Average price of 50 stocks.....	High 70.72 Low 68.14	High 71.60 Low 68.40	High 70.72 Low 69.63	High 72.33 Low 67.99
Average price of 40 bonds.....	High 76.74 Low 70.23	High 70.98 Low 70.32	High 77.07 Low 75.01	High 71.54 Low 68.80
Average net yield of ten high-priced bonds.....	4.730%	5.225%	4.719%	5.211%
New security issues.....	\$20,895,500	\$62,370,000	\$265,963,000	\$227,352,000

BAROMETRICS

The State of Credit

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Last Week	Previous Week	Year to Date	Same Week 1921
British Cons. 2½%.....	52 @ 51½	52 @ 51½	53 @ 48½	40 @ 48
British 5%.....	93½ @ 92½	93½ @ 93	93½ @ 91½	85 @ 84½
British 4½%.....	87½ @ 87	87½ @ 85½	87½ @ 83½	77½ @ 77½
French rentes (in Paris).....	56.70 @ 56.35	56.65 @ 56.40	56.70 @ 54.20	58.97 @ 58.55
French War Loan (in Paris).....	80.20 @ 78.95	80.20	80.20 @ 78.95	85.20 @ 82.95

Potentials of Productivity and Measure of Business Activity

THE METAL BAROMETER

	—End of December—	—End of November—
United States Steel orders, tons.....	4,288,414	8,148,122
Daily pig iron capacity, tons.....	53,196	47,183
Pig iron production, tons.....	1,640,086	2,633,268
Month of December. †Month of November.		

ALIEN MIGRATION

	Dec. 1921	Nov. 1921	Oct. 1921	Sept. 1921	Aug. 1921	July 1921	June 1921
Inbound.....	44,000	38,000	45,975	50,000	48,000	50,000	57,803
Outbound.....	36,000	38,000	38,296	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,950
Balance.....	+8,000	+7,019	+20,000	+18,000	+10,000	+10,853	

GROSS RAILROAD EARNINGS

	Third Week in January	Second Week in January	First Week in January	Month of October	From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31
1921.....	\$10,450,462	\$10,374,396	\$7,098,258	\$35,298,042	\$4,672,651,394
1920.....	12,305,112	13,088,878	9,400,000	641,827,108	5,082,819,687
Gain or loss.....	-\$1,854,650 -15.07%	-\$2,714,572 -26.74%	-\$2,311,841 -32.59%	-\$106,531,066 -30.21%	-\$410,168,293 -8.06%

SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS AND CAR LOADINGS
AMERICAN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION

	Jan. 8, 1921	Dec. 31, 1921	Dec. 23, 1921	Dec. 15, 1921	Dec. 8, 1921	Nov. 25, 1921
Idle cars.....	646,674	527,531	527,531	497,692	443,101	229,252
Car loadings.....	738,275	720,877	605,992	531,034	965,927	727,003

COMPARISON OF WEEK'S COMMERCIAL FAILURES (DUN'S)

	Week Ended Feb. 2, 1922	Week Ended Feb. 3, 1921	Week Ended Feb. 5, 1920	Week Ended Feb. 6, 1919	Week Ended Feb. 7, 1918
Total, Over \$5,000.....	120	130	43	32	97
East.....	125	113	34	41	31
South.....	115	82	40	40	20
West.....	31	35	14	21	41
Pacific.....	51	35	14	21	41
U.S. States.....	391	360	175	163	261
Canada.....	52	42	14	12	25

FAILURES BY MONTHS

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Number.....	2,723	1,895	10,452	8,881	6,451
Liabilities.....	\$73,705,780	\$52,138,631	\$627,401,883	\$205,121,894	\$119,291,247

BUILDING PERMITS (BRADSTREET'S)

	December 1921	November 1921	October 1921
154 Cities.....	154 Cities	142 Cities	149 Cities
Permits.....	\$135,565,832	\$126,030,055	\$64,627,204

The Week in the Money and Exchange Market

COST OF MONEY—NEW YORK

	Call	Time Loans	Six Mos.	Com. Dis.
Last week.....	6 @ 4½	60-90 Days	5 @ 4½	4-6 Mos.
Previous week.....	6 @ 4	5 @ 4½	5 @ 4½	5 @ 4½
Year to date.....	6 @ 4	5 @ 4½	5 @ 4½	5 @ 4½
Same week, 1921.....	6 @ 7	7 @ 6	7 @ 6	8 @ 7½
Same week, 1920.....	10 @ 10	10 @ 8	10 @ 8	6 @ 6½

BANK CLEARINGS

Entire country, estimated from complete returns from cities representing 92.3 per cent. of the total. Percentages show changes from preceding years.

	1922	P.C.	1921	P.C.
Last week.....	\$7,409,000,000	-4.8	\$7,550,000,000	-12.5
Previous week.....	6,221,000,000	9.3	6,892,000,000	-10.3
Year to date.....	35,798,000,000	-10.7	40,082,000,000	-11.8

BAR GOLD AND SILVER

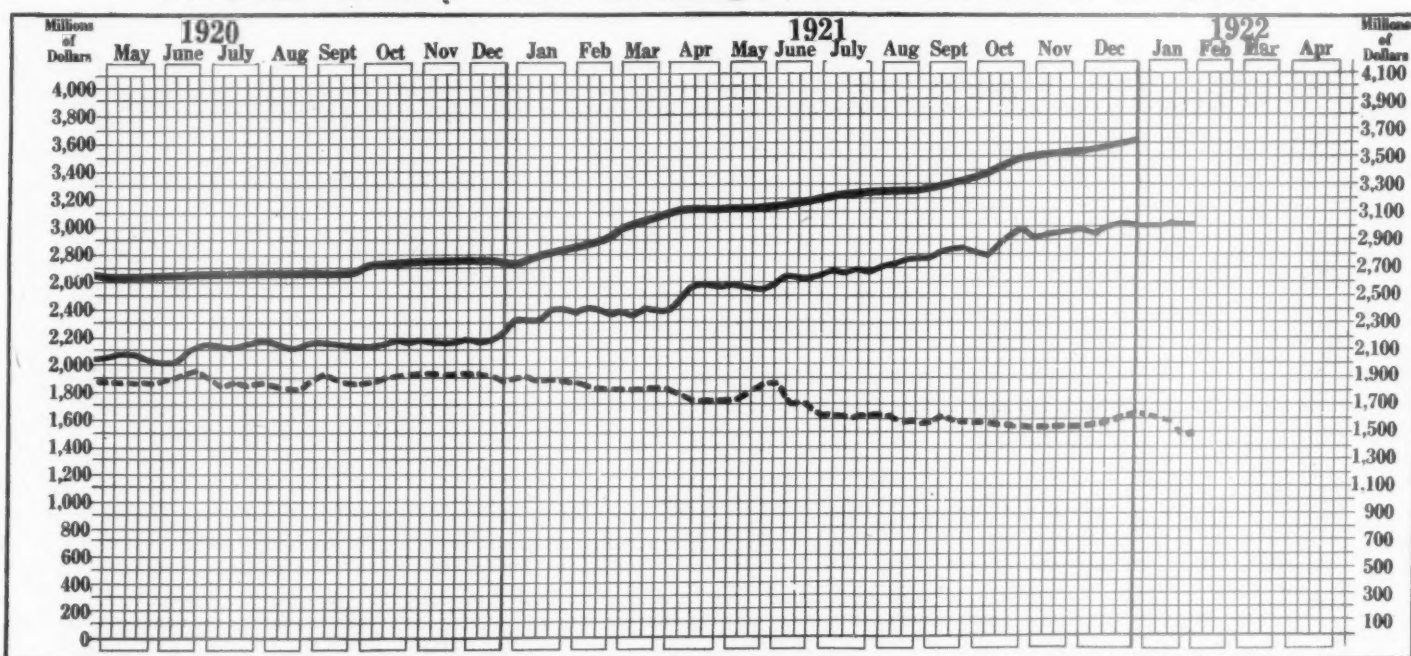
	Bar Gold in London	Bar Silver in London	Bar Silver in N. Y.
Last week.....	97½ @ 95½ @ 6d	35½ @ 93½ @ 4d	65½ @ 64½ @ c
Previous week.....	97½ @ 95½ @ 6d	35½ @ 93½ @ 4d	65½ @ 64½ @ c
Year to date.....	98½ @ 95½ @ 6d	37½ @ 93½ @ 4d	65½ @ 64½ @ c
Same week, 1921.....	107½ @ 95½ @ 6d	37½ @ 93½ @ 4d	63½ @ 67½ @ c
Same week, 1920.....	127½ @ 95½ @ 6d	89½ @ 94½ @ d	\$1.34 @ 81.32

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES

New York funds in Montreal were quoted at \$46.87 @ \$45.00 premium. The discount on Montreal funds in New York was from \$44.76 @ \$43.06. The week's range of exchange on the principal foreign centres last week compared as follows:

	Normal	Last Week	Prev. Week	Yr. 1922	Same Wk. 1921	Last Week	Prev. Week	Yr. 1922	Same Wk. 1921
Exch'g's.....	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
4.8085—London.....	4.33½ 4.24½	4.25½ 4.20½	4.20½ 4.17½	4.17 4.11	3.70 3.63	4.33½ 4.24½	4.26 4.21	4.33½ 4.17½	3.80½ 3.78
19.28—Paris.....	8.41 8.22	8.20 8.01	8.41 8.17	7.83½ 7.23	6.83 6.83	8.41 8.22	8.20½ 8.01½	8.41 7.93	7.83½ 6.83½
19.28—Belgium.....	8.02½ 7.88½	7.83½ 7.74	8.02½ 7.61	7.51 7.31	8.06 7.80	7.84 7.74½	8.03 7.61½	7.80 7.23	7.51 7.31
19.28—Switzerland.....	19.60 19.47	19.40 19.20	19.60 16.02	15.95 16.02	15.95 16.02	19.40 19.20	19.40 19.20	19.40 16.02	15.95 16.02
19.28—Italy.....	4.78 4.50½	4.47 4.34½	4.78 4.20½	3.65 3.62	4.73½ 4.51½	4.47½ 4.35½	4.73½ 4.21	3.79 3.60	3.65 3.62
20.29—Holland.....	37.20 36.70	36.70 36.70	36.22 33.95	33.85 37.25	36.75 36.75	36.75 36.75	36.25 36.25	34.07 33.28	33.28 33.28
19.30—Greece.....	4.32 4.45	4.45 4.45	4.45 4.52	4.35 7.55	7.00 4.57	4.30 4.50	4.50 4.37	7.75 7.55	7.55 7.55
19.30—Spain.....	15.30 15.10	15.07 14.91	15.30 14.88	14.05 33.93	15.41 15.11	15.09 14.92	15.41 14.85	14.02 13.70	13.70 13.70
26.80—Denmark.....	20.35 20.05	20.05 20.05	19.50 20.35	19.50 20.40	20.10 20.40	20.10 20.10	19.50 20.40	20.05 19.30	19.30 19.30
26.80—Sweden.....	25.65 25.25	25.25 25.05	24.85 25.65	24.85 21.90	21.85 25.70	25.80 25.10	24.90 25.70	22.05 21.65	21.65 21.65
26.80—Norway.....	16.20 15.90	15.75 15.65	16.20 15.45	18.60 18.25	18.25 15.85	15.80 15.70	16.25 15.30	19.65 18.45	18.45 18.45
51.44—Russia.....	27½ 15	15 15	17 15	10½ 10½	10½ 10½	10½ 10½	11 10½	10½ 10½	10½ 10½
48.60—Bombay.....	28.25 27.81	27.75 27.75	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625
48.60—Calcutta.....	28.25 27.81	27.75 27.75	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625	27.625 27.625
78.00—Hongkong.....	55.625 55.375	55.375 55.375	55.25 55.375	55.125 55.50	55.75 55.75	55.75 55.75	55.375 55.375	55.60 52.10	52.10 52.10
108.82—Peking.....	79.50 78.75	78.75 78.75	77.25 81.50	77.25 78.00	80.50 78.85	78.85 77.25	81.00 77.35	82.60 77.10	77.10 77.10
108.82—Shanghai.....	74.75 74.00	74.00 74.00	73.00 75.25	78.00 70.50	70.50 70.50	70.50 70.50	73.25 70.50	70.50 70.50	70.50 70.50
40.83—Kobe.....	47.375 47.375	47.375 47.375	47.375 47.375	47.375 47.375	48.625 47.50	47.50 47.50	48.00 47.50	48.75 48.50	48.50 48.50
49.83—Yokohama.....	47.375 47.375	47.375 47.375	47.375 47.375	47.375 47.375	48.625 47.50	47.50 47.50	48.00 47.50	48.75 48.50	48.50 48.50
50.00—Manila.....	49.50 49.50	49.50 49.50	49.25 49.50	47.75 47.50	47.00 47.00	49.75 49.75	49.50 49.50	48.00 47.00	47.00 47.00
42.44—Buen. Aires.....	36.50 35.625	34.75 34.75	34.25 36.50	33.375 35.625	33.125 36.625	35.75 34.875	34.375 36.625	35.75 35.25	35.25 35.25
83.55—Rio.....	13.125 12.75	12.75 12.75	12.625 13.125	15.25 14.875	15.25 14.875	15.25 14.875	15.25 14.875	15.25 14.875	14.875 14.875
23.83—Germany.....	50½ 48½	48½ 47	50½ 48½	47 47	48½ 48½	47 47	48½ 47	48½ 47	47 47
20.46—Austria.....	50½ 48½	48½ 47	50½ 48½	47 47	48½ 48½	47 47	48½ 47	48½ 47	47 47
23.83—Poland.....	50½ 48½	48½ 47	50½ 48½	47 47	48½ 48½	47 47	48½ 47	48½ 47	47 47
20.25—Jugoslavia.....	34½ 33	33 33	33 33	33 33	33 33	33 33	33 33	33 33	33 33
20.20—Czechoslovakia.....	1.95 1.86	2.00 1.95	1.95 1.86	2.00 1.95	1.86 2.00	2.00 1.95	1.86 2.00	1.95 1.86	1.86 1.86
19.30—Belgrade.....	1.34 1.28	1.40 1.32	1.32 1.52	1.28 2.00	2.00 1.35	1.20 1.41	1.33 1.53	1.20 1.30	1.30 1.30
19.30—Finland.....	2.04 2.00	1.95 1.86	2.04 2.00	1.86 3.00	3.00 2.05	2.01 1.96	1.86 2.05	3.05 3.05	3.05 3.05
19.30—Rumania.....	1.74 1.74	1.74 1.74	1.74 1.74	1.74 1.74	1.74 1.74	1.74 1.74	1.74 1.74	1.74 1.74	1.74 1.74

Federal Reserve Gold Holdings and Total Stock of Gold



The space between the base line and the broken line represents the cash reserves required, that between the broken line and the light line the excess reserves, or free gold, and the whole space between the base line and the heavy line represents the total stock of gold. The supply is computed monthly, so that the record can never be brought to the date of publication. The chart records the last figures published.

Week Ended
Saturday, Feb. 4

Bank Clearings

By Telegraph to
The Annalist

	1922	1921	1922	1921
Central Reserve Cities				
New York	\$4,340,009,165	\$4,547,668,278	\$20,413,766,913	\$22,539,289,690
Chicago	489,872,000	526,208,805	2,461,583,594	2,862,049,776
Total, 2 C. R. cities	\$4,829,881,165	\$5,073,877,083	\$22,875,350,507	\$25,401,339,466
Decrease	4.8%		9.9%	
Other Federal Reserve Cities				
Atlanta	\$35,755,828	\$41,599,840	\$199,069,405	\$238,396,442
Boston	316,000,000	302,620,545	1,519,000,000	1,606,970,927
Cleveland	78,963,399	104,883,108	399,448,314	618,267,535
Columbus, Ohio	124,924,189	157,500,817	659,586,584	851,627,001
Indianapolis	55,906,473	61,288,838	288,927,292	347,361,004
Los Angeles	429,000,000	440,894,630	2,018,000,000	2,163,267,874
Louisville	43,362,000	53,887,000	200,623,000	246,892,000
Minneapolis	126,500,000	130,000,000	669,500,000	713,800,000
Philadelphia				
Richmond				
San Francisco				
Total, 8 cities	\$1,210,441,889	\$1,292,764,778	\$5,954,156,595	\$6,786,582,783
Decrease	6.3%		12.2%	
Total, 10 cities	\$6,040,323,054	\$6,366,641,861	\$28,829,507,102	\$32,187,922,249
Decrease	5.1%		10.4%	

	1922	1921	1922	1921
Other Cities				
Buffalo	\$33,090,132	\$35,550,055	\$181,913,083	\$202,832,386
Cincinnati	51,400,259	54,589,204	269,965,446	309,253,260
Columbus, Ohio	13,007,800	12,995,300	64,483,500	72,306,000
Indianapolis	15,183,000	13,101,000	82,141,000	77,237,000
Los Angeles	88,868,000	77,934,000	469,038,000	430,964,000
Louisville	22,801,025	28,827,358	120,201,314	132,931,164
Milwaukee	30,903,539	32,214,895	139,140,317	155,472,989
New Orleans	47,158,651	48,098,052	243,049,720	251,124,578
Omaha	33,993,902	38,129,873	162,812,310	204,361,722
St. Paul	30,284,155	32,873,117	140,671,658	177,301,537
Seattle	27,671,406	21,455,434	149,593,733	141,284,735
Washington	15,505,194	17,389,200	88,496,734	87,920,468
Total, 12 cities	\$409,737,063	\$413,137,548	\$2,111,557,015	\$2,244,489,779
Decrease	0.8%		5.9%	
Total, 22 cities	\$6,450,060,117	\$6,779,779,409	\$30,941,064,027	\$34,432,412,028
Decrease	4.8%		10.1%	

Actual Condition

Statements of the Federal Reserve Banks

Feb. 1.

	Dist. 1.	Dist. 2.	Dist. 3.	Dist. 4.	Dist. 5.	Dist. 6.	Dist. 7.	Dist. 8.	Dist. 9.	Dist. 10.	Dist. 11.	Dist. 12.
Gold reserve	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000	\$1,089,447,000
Rediscouts	15,850,000	92,442,000	58,934,000	31,504,000	36,444,000	18,468,000	43,237,000	40,440,000	40,440,000	40,440,000	40,440,000	40,440,000
Bills on hand	51,084,000	155,772,000	93,863,000	79,144,000	84,538,000	72,425,000	139,691,000	41,714,000	41,000,000	69,015,000	42,929,000	120,145,000
Due members	116,250,000	662,370,000	103,999,000	134,800,000	53,348,000	42,317,000	239,541,000	63,708,000	41,000,000	69,015,000	42,929,000	120,145,000
Notes in circulation	166,679,000	614,031,000	181,448,000	192,823,000	96,944,000	110,835,000	362,961,000	86,089,000	52,639,000	62,676,000	31,247,000	219,678,000
Ratio reserve	76.4%	84.8%	72.5%	77.5%	48.5%	55.4%	75.1%	78.2%	65.1%	63.3%	49.8%	81.3%

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

	Feb. 1, 1922	Jan. 25, 1922	Feb. 4, 1921
RESOURCES—			
Gold and gold certificates	\$385,044,000	\$383,544,000	\$199,750,000
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board	509,193,000	483,222,000	482,192,000
Gold with foreign agencies			3,300,000
Total gold held by banks	\$894,237,000	\$866,766,000	\$685,242,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,928,419,000	1,939,792,000	1,274,747,000
Gold redemption fund	88,872,000	97,693,000	151,958,000
Total gold reserves	\$2,911,528,000	\$2,904,248,000	\$2,111,947,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	149,900,000	154,607,000	214,180,000
Total reserves	\$3,061,518,000	\$3,058,855,000	\$2,326,127,000
Bills discounted: Secured by U. S. Government obligations	361,167,000	357,921,000	1,017,152,000
All other	476,651,000	492,252,000	1,415,921,000
Bills bought in open market	90,027,000	82,700,000	167,818,000
Total bills on hand	\$927,845,000	\$932,882,000	\$2,600,891,000
United States bonds and notes	90,709,000	65,761,000	25,898,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness: One-year certificates (Pittman act)	113,000,000	113,000,000	259,375,000
All other	101,702,000	71,278,000	595,000
Municipal warrants	206,000	206,000	
Total earning assets	\$1,233,462,000	\$1,183,127,000	\$2,886,729,000
Bank premises	36,407,000	36,199,000	18,244,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	7,855,000	7,870,000	12,868,000
Uncollected items	498,220,000	481,734,000	595,291,000
All other resources	14,460,000	12,719,000	7,794,000
Total resources	\$4,851,922,000	\$4,780,524,000	\$5,847,053,000
LIABILITIES—			
Capital paid in	\$103,190,000	\$103,067,000	\$100,228,000
Surplus	215,398,000	215,398,000	202,030,000
Reserved for Government franchise tax	1,250,000	1,332,000	
Deposits: Government	114,744,000	95,915,000	48,373,000
Member banks—Reserve account	1,639,422,000	1,652,304,000	1,742,762,000
All other	36,504,000	30,578,000	26,243,000
Total deposits	\$1,840,470,000	\$1,778,797,000	\$1,817,378,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,178,053,000	2,184,001,000	3,075,750,000
F. R. Bank notes in circulation, net liability	83,888,000	84,876,000	197,210,000
Deferred availability items	414,475,000	397,763,000	423,633,000
All other liabilities	15,190,000	15,290,000	30,818,000
Total liabilities	\$4,851,922,000	\$4,780,524,000	\$5,847,053,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	76.2%	77.2%	49.3%

*Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

Statement of Member Banks

Data for Federal Reserve Cities and in Federal Reserve Branch Cities

	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 25	Jan. 18
Number of reporting banks	275	275	212	214
Loans secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	\$313,907,000	\$331,055,000	\$44,658,000	\$76,977,000
Loans secured by stocks and bonds	2,196,540,000	2,224,908,000	453,450,000	454,481,000
All other loans and discounts	4,717,963,000	4,755,836,000	1,379,147,000	1,386,614,000
Total loans and discounts	7,228,500,000	7,311,799,000	1,907,255,000	1,918,072,000
U. S. bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed)	547,357,000	537,451,000	223,218,000	224,332,000
U. S. Victory notes	128,767,000	132,025,000	39,634,000	37,695,000
U. S. Treasury notes	90,003,000	90,279,000	17,864,000	17,056,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness	153,888,000	159,580,000	21,649,000	22,392,000
Other bonds, stocks and secur's	1,171,897,000	1,157,428,000	582,582,000	581,475,000
Loans, discounts, investm'ts, &c.	9,320,412,000	9,388,562,000	2,792,202,000	2,801,022,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank	914,617,000	935,604,000	190,389,000	185,651,000
Cash in vault	156,537,000	161,193,000	32,439,000	34,812,000
Net demand deposits	7,228,008,000	7,312,035,000	1,563,739,000	1,566,485,000
Time deposits	1,408,461,000	1,405,168,000	927,382,000	927,915,000
Government deposits	127,698,000	139,811,000	25,332,000	29,235,000
Bills payable	85,119,000	107,353,000	54,293,000	57,517,000
Bills rediscounted	113,114,000	131,200,000	57,561,000	66,356,000
—All Reserve Cities—				
Number of reporting banks	275	275	212	214
Loans secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	\$313,907,000	\$331,055,000	\$44,658,000	\$76,977,000
Loans secured by stocks and bonds	2,196,540,000	2,224,908,000	453,450,000	454,481,000
All other loans and discounts	4,717,963,000	4,755,836,000	1,379,147,000	1,386,614,000
Total loans and discounts	7,228,500,000	7,311,799,000	1,907,255,000	1,918,072,000
U. S. bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed)	547,357,000	537,451,000	223,218,000	224,332,000
U. S. Victory notes	128,767,000	132,025,000	39,634,000	37,695,000
U. S. Treasury notes	90,003,000	90,279,000	17,864,000	17,056,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness	153,888,000	159,580,000	21,649,000	22,392,000
Other bonds, stocks and secur's	1,171,897,000	1,157,428,000	582,582,000	581,475,000
Loans, discounts, investm'ts, &c.	9,320,412,000	9,388,562,000	2,792,202,000	2,801,022,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank	914,617,000	935,604,000	190,389,000	185,651,000
Cash in vault	156,537,000	161,193,000	32,439,000	34,812,000
Net demand deposits	7,228,008,000	7,312,035,000	1,563,739,000	1,566,485,000
Time deposits	1,408,461,000	1,405,168,000	927,382,000	927,915,000
Government deposits	127,698,000	139,811,000	25,332,000	29,235,000
Bills payable	85,119,000	107,353,000	54,293,000	57,517,000
Bills rediscounted	113,114,000	131,200,000	57,561,000	66,356,000
—All Other Reporting Banks—				
Number of reporting banks	317	317		
Loans secured by U. S. Government obligations	\$62,237,000	\$67,404,000		
Loans secured by stocks and bonds	424,780,000	427,503,000		
All other loans and discounts	1,296,357,000	1,295,377,000		
Total loans and discounts	1,783,374,000	1,790,284,000		
United States bonds owned (exclusive of bonds borrowed)	226,558,000	225,712,000		
United States Victory notes	19,675,000	19,682,000		
United States Treasury notes	12,563,000	13,058,000		
United States certificates of indebtedness	22,076,000	21,792,000		
Other bonds, stocks and securities	357,484,000	355,950,000		
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.	2,421,130,000	2,426,376,000		
Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank	145,349,000	145,880,000		
Cash in vault	69,484,000	72,233,000		
Net demand deposits	1,449,045,000	1,453,212,000		
Time deposits	685,494,000	684,486,000		
Government deposits	15,434,000	17,038,000		
Bills payable	32,074,000	34,901,000		
Bills rediscounted	67,130,000	75,796,000		

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Highest and lowest prices of the year are based on sales of 100 shares. Where prices are used for less than that amount they are marked with an asterisk (*).
 Week Ended February 4, 1922

Total Sales 3,300,952 Shares

Yearly Price Ranges.										This Year to Date.										STOCKS.										Last Week's Transactions.									
1920.		1921.		1922.		This Year to Date.		Low.		Date.		Date.		Amount Capital Stock Listed.		Date Paid.		Per Cent.		Period.		First.		High.		Low.		Last.		Change.		Sales.							
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.								
46	22	53	26	56	Jan. 18	48	Jan. 12	ADAMS EXPRESS	Dec. 1, '17	1		52	53	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	1,200								
46	14	19	10	13	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 12	Advance Rumely	Jan. 3, '22	%	Q	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	1,400								
72	40	52	31	54	Jan. 24	31	Jan. 3	Advance Rumely pf	Jan. 16, '22	\$1	Q	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	2,200								
34	32	50	30	56	Feb. 3	33	Jan. 3	Air Reduction (sh.)	Dec. 15, '20	\$1		14	15	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	20,800								
88	24	39	13	17	Jan. 9	13	Jan. 26	Ajax Rubber (\$50)																							3,000								
2	%	1	%	1	Jan. 25	%	Jan. 24	Ajax Rubber rights																							300								
3	%	1	%	1	Jan. 21	%	Jan. 4	Alaska Gold Mines (\$10)																							300								
87	87	88	87	88	Jan. 10	87	Jan. 4	Alaska Juneau G. M. (\$10)																							300								
106	103	106	100	107	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 13	Allegheny & Western	Jan. 3, '22	1	SA																				300								
78	74	80	70					All-American Cables	Jan. 14, '22	1	Q																				300								
62	43	59	34	59	Jan. 18	55	Jan. 4	Alliance Realty	Jan. 17, '22	12	Q																				300								
92	84	103	83	103	Jan. 13	101	Jan. 3	Allied Chemical	Feb. 1, '22	\$1	Q																				300								
53	20	28	12	28	Jan. 17	17	Jan. 6	Allied Chemical & Dye pf.	Jan. 3, '22	1	Q																				300								
92	67	90	67	12	Jan. 18	86	Jan. 5	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing	Nov. 15, '21	1	Q																				300								
101	98	102	92	92	Jan. 25	96	Jan. 25	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing pf.	Jan. 10, '22	1	Q																				300								
95	51	65	26	34	Jan. 26	29	Jan. 3	Amalgamated Sugar 1st pf.	May 1, '21	2																					300								
96	79	84	51	59	Jan. 18	55	Jan. 18	American Agricultural Chemical	Apr. 15, '21	12																					300								
48	39	50	46	61	Jan. 18	57	Jan. 5	American Agricultural Chemical pf.	Apr. 15, '21	1	Q																				300								
45	40	50	30	53	Jan. 17	51	Jan. 6	American Bank Note (\$50)	Nov. 15, '21	\$1	Q																				300								
103	75	74	54	64	Jan. 23	61	Jan. 3	American Bank Note pf.	Jan. 3, '22	7	Q																				300								
128	45	65	29	40	Jan. 18	31	Jan. 31	American Beet Sugar Company	Dec. 31, '21	1	Q																				300								
60	40	56	42	62	Jan. 20	51	Jan. 4	American Beet Sugar Company pf.	Dec. 31, '21	1	Q																				300								
101	81	101	73	101	Jan. 20	98	Jan. 18	American Bosch Magneto (sh.)	Apr. 1, '21	\$1.25	Q																				300								
61	32	35	23	34	Feb. 2	32	Jan. 6	American Brake & Foundry new (sh.)	Dec. 31, '21	\$1	Q																				300								
101	72	97	72	97	Jan. 16	93	Jan. 3	American Brake & Foundry pf. new	Dec. 31, '21	1	Q																				300								
147	111	151	114	148	Jan. 17	141	Jan. 10	American Can Company	Jan. 2, '22	3	Q																				300								
116	103	116	108	118	Jan. 20	115	Jan. 6	American Car & Foundry	Jan. 2, '22	3	Q																				300								
54	15	24	15	22	Jan. 17	19	Jan. 30	American Car & Foundry pf.	Nov. 1, '20	1																					300								
86	30	56	35	44	Feb. 4	41	Jan. 11	American Chiclé (sh.)																							300								
15	15	16	15	16	Jan. 21	16	Jan. 12	American Cotton Oil Company	June 1, '20	1																					300								
30	5	16	8	15	Feb. 3	12	Jan. 12	American Cotton Oil Company pf.	Dec. 15, '20	40																					300								
122	35	62	40	65	Feb. 3	58	Jan. 3	American Express	Jan. 3, '22	\$2	Q																				300								
53	37	57	37	57	Feb. 3	78	Jan. 12	American Hide & Leather Company	Oct. 1, '21	1	Q																				300								
68	34	53	21	42	Feb. 3	38	Jan. 5	American Hide & Leather Company pf.	Jan. 25, '22	1	Q																				300								
134	85	113	77	101	Jan. 25	94	Jan. 12	American Ice	Jan. 25, '22	1	Q																				300								
95	42	93	30	93	Jan. 17	56	Jan. 3	American International	Nov. 15, '21	25	Q																				300								
106	74	110	73	108	Jan. 3	102	Jan. 5	American La F. Fire Engine (\$10)	Mar. 1, '21	1	Q																				300								
107	90	115	90	115	Jan. 21	112	Jan. 9	American Lined	Dec. 31, '21	1	Q																				300								
44	17	20	11					American Locomotive	Dec. 31, '21	1	Q																				300								
73	64	91	69	80	Jan. 9	82	Jan. 30	American Locomotive pf.	Dec. 31, '21	1	Q																				300								
101	101	101	101	101	Jan. 3	101	Jan. 26	American Malt & Grain (sh.)																							300								
17	6	10	3	9	Jan. 3	3	Jan. 26	American Radiator (\$25)	Dec. 31, '21	\$1	Q																				300								
30	7	14	4	8	Jan. 10	5	Jan. 5	American Radiator pf.	Nov. 15, '21	1	Q																				300								
104	74	104	63	91	Jan. 18	86	Jan. 4	American Safety Razor (\$25)	Feb. 1, '22	4	Q																				300								
83	61	88	63	80	Jan. 19	87	Jan. 27	American Shipbuilding	Mar. 15, '21	1	Q																				300								
115	81	114	95	125	Feb. 3	109	Jan. 3	American Shipping & Commerce																															

New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

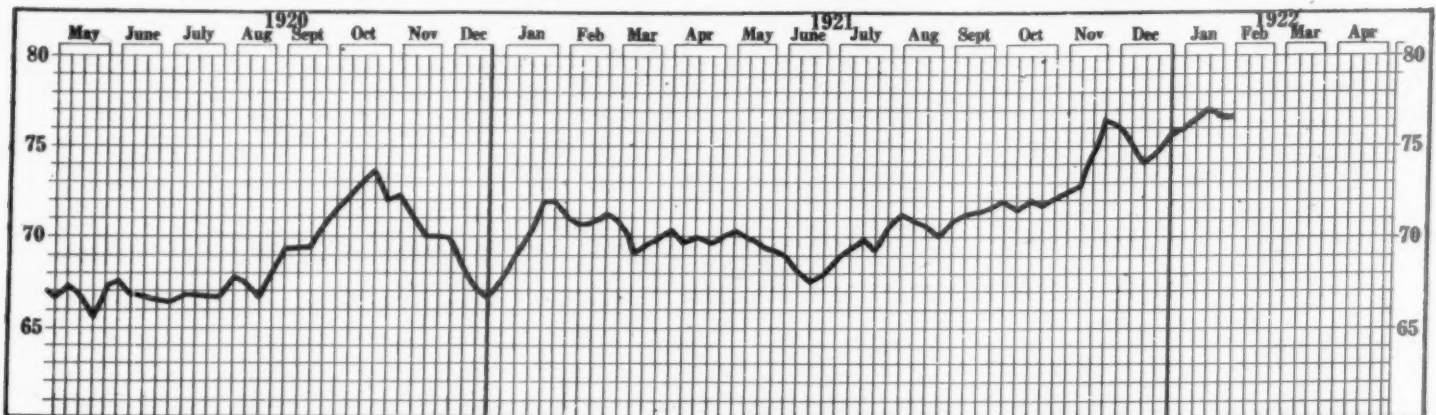
Yearly Price Ranges.										STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend.	Per Cent.	Period.	Last Week's Transactions.				
1920.	Low.	High.	1921.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	First.						High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.
71 1/2	54	77	56 1/2	74 1/2	54	Feb. 4	70 1/2	Jan. 4	Chicago, R. I. & P. 0% pf., tem. cfs.	25,135,800	Dec. 31, '21	3	SA	72	74 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	+ 1	1,520
72 1/2	54	68 1/2	50	74 1/2	54	Jan. 20	70 1/2	Jan. 10	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	18,556,700	Sep. 30, '21	2 1/2	SA	53	53	53	53	- 1	100
95	80	87	70	95	80	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 10	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf.	11,250,300	Sep. 30, '21	3 1/2	SA	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2	19,100
21 1/4	7 1/2	16 1/2	9	18 1/2	7 1/2	Jan. 21	15 1/2	Jan. 5	Chile Copper (\$25)	95,000,000	Sep. 30, '21	37 1/2	SA	26 1/2	27	20 1/2	26 1/2	- 1/2	6,200
41 1/2	16 1/2	32 1/2	19 1/2	28 1/2	16 1/2	Jan. 21	20 1/2	Jan. 5	Chino Copper (\$5)	4,349,900	Sep. 30, '21	10	SA	54	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	- 1/2	40
62	31 1/2	57 1/2	32	55 1/2	32	Jan. 20	55 1/2	Jan. 4	Cleveland, C. & St. L.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '22	1 1/2	SA	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2	+ 1/2	8,100
60	40	70	60	77 1/2	60	Jan. 20	72 1/2	Jan. 3	Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis pf.	11,237,750	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	SA	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	+ 1/2	8,100
65	58 1/2	62 1/2	50 1/2	65 1/2	58 1/2	Jan. 20	65 1/2	Jan. 3	Cleveland & Pittsburgh (\$50)	18,000,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	SA	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	+ 1/2	8,100
106	40 1/2	62 1/2	36 1/2	60 1/2	40 1/2	Jan. 20	60 1/2	Jan. 3	Cuett, Peabody & Co.	8,482,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	SA	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	+ 1/2	10,200
104	80	80	79 1/2	104	80	Jan. 20	104	Jan. 3	Cuett, Peabody & Co. pf.	17,885,400	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	SA	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2	800
40 1/2	18	43 1/2	19	45 1/2	18	Jan. 16	45 1/2	Jan. 5	Coca-Cola (sh.)	455,751	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	SA	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	+ 1/2	10,200
44 1/2	22	32 1/2	22	29 1/2	22	Jan. 20	24	Jan. 10	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	May 25, '21	2	SA	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2	100
105	97 1/2	106	100	106	97 1/2	Jan. 17	106	Jan. 10	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Nov. 21, '21	2	SA	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	+ 1/2	700
30 1/2	20	40 1/2	27 1/2	40	20	Jan. 17	38	Jan. 10	Colorado & Southern 1st	8,500,000	Dec. 31, '21	2	SA	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+ 1/2	100
54	40	55 1/2	42	50	40	Feb. 2	49	Jan. 3	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	Dec. 31, '21	4	SA	50	50	50	50	+ 1/2	100
67	50	67 1/2	52	69 1/2	50	Jan. 18	64 1/2	Jan. 4	Columbia Gas & Electric	50,000,000	Nov. 15, '21	1 1/2	SA	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	+ 1/2	12,000
105 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	2 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	Jan. 24	14 1/2	Jan. 24	Columbia Graphophone (sh.)	1,375,292	Jan. 1, '21	1 1/2	SA	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2	23,900
92 1/2	62 1/2	82 1/2	28 1/2	72 1/2	62 1/2	Jan. 24	55 1/2	Jan. 24	Columbia Graphophone pf.	10,262,800	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	SA	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	+ 1/2	11,300
20 1/2	12 1/2	25 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	12 1/2	Jan. 9	21	Jan. 5	Comp.-Tab.-Rec. (sh.)	131,033	Jan. 10, '22	1 1/2	SA	11	11	11	11	+ 1/2	4,400
70 1/2	51 1/2	61	13 1/2	30 1/2	51 1/2	Jan. 9	21	Jan. 5	Consolidated Cigar (sh.)	163,500	Apr. 15, '21	1 1/2	SA	60	60	60	60	+ 1/2	700
89 1/2	70	80	53	64	70	Jan. 9	58	Jan. 24	Consolidated Cigar pf.	4,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	SA	60	60	60	60	+ 1/2	700
34 1/2	6 1/2	12	1 1/2	12 1/2	6 1/2	Jan. 9	12 1/2	Jan. 10	Consolidated Distributors	190,484	Jan. 21, '21	1 1/2	SA	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1/2	12,200
103 1/2	71 1/2	95	77 1/2	94 1/2	71 1/2	Jan. 20	85	Jan. 27	Consolidated Gas	100,384,500	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	SA	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1/2	12,200
85	80	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	80	Jan. 11	12 1/2	Jan. 30	Consolidated Coal, Maryland	40,205,499	Jan. 15, '22	1 1/2	SA	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2	4,900
40 1/2	31 1/2	41 1/2	21 1/2	38 1/2	31 1/2	Jan. 11	40 1/2	Jan. 30	Consolidated Textile (sh.)	435,591	Jan. 15, '21	1 1/2	SA	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	+ 1/2	5,400
97 1/2	51 1/2	60	34 1/2	56 1/2	51 1/2	Feb. 3	45 1/2	Jan. 30	Continental Can Co.	13,160,000	Jan. 1, '21	1 1/2	SA	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2	100
102 1/2	97 1/2	100	82 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	Jan. 3	100 1/2	Jan. 30	Continental Can Co. pf.	13,160,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	SA	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2	100
85	63 1/2	72 1/2	58 1/2	67	63 1/2	Jan. 25	60	Jan. 3	Continental Insurance Co. (\$25)	10,000,000	Jan. 10, '22	2 1/2	SA	101	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1/2	100
163 1/2	61	99 1/2	30	104 1/2	61	Jan. 13	111	Jan. 10	Corn Products Refining Co.	49,784,000	Jan. 20, '22	1 1/2	SA	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000
104 1/2	97	101	90 1/2	113 1/2	97	Jan. 13	111	Jan. 10	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	29,827,482	Jan. 14, '22	1 1/2	SA	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	+ 1/2	2,600
43 1/2	24 1/2	44 1/2	22 1/2	36 1/2	24 1/2	Jan. 3	31 1/2	Jan. 10	Corden & Co. (sh.)	2,592,600	Feb. 1, '22	1 1/2	SA	20	20	20	20	+ 1/2	100
64	45 1/2	49 1/2	40	50	45 1/2	Feb. 4	20	Feb. 4	Crex Carpet Co.	2,592,600	June 15, '21	1 1/2	SA	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	+ 1/2	22,700
27 1/4	19 1/4	21 1/4	17 1/4	27 1/4	19 1/4	Jan. 3	57 1/4	Jan. 18	Cruible Steel Co.	50,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	1 1/2	SA	81 1/2	82	80	82 1/2	+ 1/2	1,400
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 10	Cuba Cane Sugar (\$10)	10,000,000	July 1, '21	1 1/2	SA	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	8,700
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	SA	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	8,700
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	SA	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	8,700
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	SA	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	8,700
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	SA	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	8,700
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	SA	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	8,700
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	SA	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	8,700
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	SA	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	8,700
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 10	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	SA	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	8,700
100	81 1/2	91	77	100	81 1/2	Jan. 20	100												

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New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.						This Year to Date.		STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend.			Last Week's Transactions.				
1920.		1921.		High. Date.		Low. Date.				Date Paid.	Per Cent.	Per. Period.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.
124 1/2	55 1/2	73 1/2	41 1/2	56 1/2	Jan. 20	49 1/2	Jan. 27	Republic Iron & Steel Company.	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '21	1 1/2	51	53 1/2	50	52 1/2	+ 1 1/2	7,500
106 1/2	84	106 1/2	75 1/2	87 1/2	Jan. 20	83 1/2	Feb. 2	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '22	1 1/2	84	84 1/2	83 1/2	84	+	800
55 1/2	16 1/2	24 1/2	5	8 1/2	Jan. 3	6 1/2	Jan. 24	Republic Motor Truck (sh.).	100,000	May 15, '20	1 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7	- 1/2	700	
23 1/2	7	10	6	9	Jan. 4	8 1/2	Jan. 16	Robt. Rels. & Co. (sh.).	100,000	Jan. 1, '21	1 1/2	7	7	7	0	...	
84	65 1/2	86	46 1/2	84	Jan. 10	49 1/2	Jan. 9	Robt. Rels. & Co. 1st pf.	2,250,000	Feb. 15, '21	1 1/2	48	51 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1 1/2	18,800	
123 1/2	89 1/2	100 1/2	40 1/2	122 1/2	Jan. 10	47 1/2	Jan. 30	Royal Dutch New York (sh.).	1,821,783	Feb. 15, '21	1 1/2	48	51 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1 1/2	...	
25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	Jan. 10	24 1/2	Jan. 30	Rutland pf.	9,957,000	Dec. 20, '21	25c	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+	...
17 1/2	10	14 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	Feb. 3	12 1/2	Jan. 9	ST. JOSEPH LEAD (\$10).	15,504,130	Dec. 20, '21	25c	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+	600
33 1/2	15 1/2	25 1/2	10 1/2	22 1/2	Jan. 18	20 1/2	Jan. 4	St. Louis-San Francisco.	46,432,000	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1 1/2	3,800
48 1/2	23 1/2	39 1/2	27 1/2	39	Jan. 16	36	Feb. 1	St. Louis-San Francisco pf.	7,500,000	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	38 1/2	38	36	38	+	1,700
40	11	30 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	Feb. 4	20 1/2	Jan. 4	St. Louis Southwestern.	16,356,100	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	21	22	+	3,000
49 1/2	20 1/2	41	14 1/2	37 1/2	Feb. 1	32 1/2	Jan. 10	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	19,433,700	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	32	35	+	2,000
25 1/2	20 1/2	25 1/2	20 1/2	25 1/2	Jan. 27	24 1/2	Jan. 10	St. Cecilia Sugar (sh.).	165,000	Nov. 1, '20	25c	2	2	2	2	+	1,200
83 1/2	9	23 1/2	8 1/2	17 1/2	Jan. 25	11 1/2	Jan. 4	Savage Arms.	9,239,300	Sep. 15, '20	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1 1/2	300
21 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Jan. 16	2 1/2	Jan. 21	Saxon Motor (sh.).	187,000	Apr. 10, '17	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+	1,200
11 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	Jan. 18	2 1/2	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line.	26,548,300	Oct. 15, '14	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+	2,300
20 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	Jan. 11	12 1/2	Jan. 11	Seaboard Air Line pf.	15,008,700	Oct. 15, '14	1 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+	3,000
243	85 1/2	98 1/2	54 1/2	64 1/2	Jan. 12	59 1/2	Feb. 1	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	105,000,000	Feb. 15, '21	1 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/2	62 1/2	+ 1 1/2	18,200
119 1/2	98 1/2	104	85	94 1/2	Jan. 10	91	Jan. 5	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91	+	200
23 1/2	14 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	23 1/2	Jan. 3	16	Jan. 24	Seneca Copper (sh.).	200,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+	6,200
13	3 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2	3 1/2	Jan. 16	3 1/2	Jan. 30	Shattuck Arizona Copper (\$10).	3,300,000	Jan. 20, '20	25c	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+	80
9 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2	3 1/2	Jan. 14	3 1/2	Jan. 30	Shattuck Arizona Copper pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '20	25c	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+	300
48 1/2	20	28 1/2	16 1/2	21 1/2	Jan. 3	18 1/2	Jan. 9	Sinclair Consolidated Oil (sh.).	4,042,840	Jan. 15, '22	1 1/2	19 1/2	20	18 1/2	20	+	19,300
82 1/2	43	56	32 1/2	44	Jan. 20	36	Jan. 3	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron.	10,000,000	Feb. 10, '21	1 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41	+	400
94 1/2	75	75	68 1/2	77	Jan. 25	69 1/2	Jan. 4	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	6,000,000	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	75	75	75	75	+	...
310	70	103	26	55	Jan. 16	43	Jan. 4	South Porto Rico Sugar.	11,205,000	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	40 1/2	53 1/2	49 1/2	53	+ 2	1,100
116	16 1/2	103	78	87	Jan. 25	87	Jan. 10	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '21	2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53	+	...
113 1/2	80 1/2	101	67 1/2	82 1/2	Jan. 18	78 1/2	Jan. 3	Southern Pacific.	344,380,900	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	+ 1 1/2	21,900
137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	Jan. 16	137 1/2	Jan. 30	Southern Pacific trust receipt.	305,200	Jan. 3, '22	1 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	+	...
33 1/2	18	24 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	Jan. 16	17 1/2	Jan. 20	Southern Railway.	120,000,000	Dec. 30, '20	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	+	4,700
66 1/2	50	60	42	50 1/2	Jan. 18	45 1/2	Jan. 9	Southern Railway pf.	58,758,100	Dec. 30, '20	2 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1 1/2	4,800
51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	Jan. 18	51 1/2	Jan. 9	Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio st. tr. retd.	5,670,200	Oct. 1, '21	2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	+	...
100	100	119	88	121	Feb. 4	114	Jan. 4	Standard Oil of California (\$25).	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '21	1 1/2	114	114	114	114	+	5,600
85	77 1/2	81 1/2	75	80 1/2	Feb. 3	78 1/2	Jan. 11	Standard Oil of California pf.	7,389,000	Nov. 30, '21	1 1/2	116	121	116	121	+	600
157 1/2	144	192 1/2	124 1/2	183	Jan. 16	169 1/2	Jan. 5	Standard Milling pf.	6,488,300	Nov. 30, '21	1 1/2	183	183	183	183	+	1,000
113 1/2	109 1/2	114 1/2	105 1/2	115 1/2	Jan. 16	113 1/2	Jan. 7	Standard Oil, New Jersey (\$25).	98,338,300	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	+	3,600
91 1/2	77	85 1/2	70 1/2	81	Jan. 16	76 1/2	Jan. 7	Standard Oil, New Jersey pf.	196,676,000	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	115	115	+	2,800
51 1/2	24 1/2	37	21	29 1/2	Jan. 26	24 1/2	Jan. 6	Standard Oil, New Jersey pf.	10,440,400	Dec. 15, '21	1 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+	1,000
118 1/2	22 1/2	46	25 1/2	43 1/2	Jan. 18	35 1/2	Jan. 6	Stern Bros. 8 1/2 pf.	3,910,700	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	46	46	46	46	+	1,600
128 1/2	37 1/2	93 1/2	43 1/2	102 1/2	Feb. 4	79 1/2	Jan. 5	Stewart Warner Speedometer (sh.).	468,058	Nov. 15, '21	50c	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+	...
101 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Jan. 10	10 1/2	Jan. 10	Stromberg Carburetor (sh.).	74,926	Jan. 3, '21	50c	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+	...
14	8 1/2	10 1/2	3	9 1/2	Jan. 23	3 1/2	Jan. 5	Stromberg Carburetor pf.	60,000,000	Dec. 1, '21	1 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+	...
20 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	3 1/2	9 1/2	Jan. 21	3 1/2	Jan. 3	Studebaker Company pf.	9,800,000	Jan. 1, '22	1 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	143,300
60	41	48	26	31 1/2	Jan. 21	26	Jan. 3	Submarine Boat (sh.).	765,290	Feb. 7, '21	50c	41	41	41	41	+	6,300
102	96	97 1/2	92 1/2	97 1/2	Jan. 21	96	Jan. 3	Superior Oil (sh.).	451,708	Dec. 20, '20	50c	96	96	96	96	+	6,200
47	19 1/2	25 1/2	2	5 1/2	Feb. 1	3 1/2	Jan. 21	Superior Steel.	6,000,000	Aug. 1, '21	75c	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+	200
38	13 1/2	18 1/2	11	16 1/2	Feb. 1	11	Jan. 21	Superior Steel 1st pf.	2,379,300	Nov. 15, '21	2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+	...
53 1/2	40	48	29	46	Jan. 20	42 1/2	Jan. 10	TEMTOR CORN & F. PROD., Class A (sh.).	137,000	Oct. 5, '20	1 1/2	40	40	40	40	+	7,400
47	14	22 1/2	16 1/2	31	Feb. 3	24 1/2	Jan. 5	Tentor Corn & Feed Prod., Class B (sh.).	137,000	Oct. 5, '20	1 1/2	14	14	14	14	+	...
420	210	230 1/2	210	230 1/2	Jan. 10	235 1/2	Jan. 27	Tennessee C. & C. pf.	794,224	May 13, '18	1 1/2	210	210	210	210	+	...
22 1/2	9 1/2	20 1/2</															

The Trend of Bond Prices—Average of 40 Listed Issues



Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Week Ended February 4

Total Sales \$76,102,100 Par Value

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS

Range, 1922				Net			
High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
98.00	94.84	2089 1/2	Lib 3 1/2s, 1932-17	96.05	95.20	95.36	-.54
97.58	94.82	80	Lib 3 1/2s, '32-47, reg.	95.50	95.22	95.40	-.16
98.00	96.00	4	Lib 1st 4s, '32-47	96.40	96.00	96.30	+.08
97.84	95.60	31	Lib 2d 4s, '27-42	96.40	95.60	95.74	-.26
97.76	95.80	5	Lib 2d 4s, reg.	95.80	95.80	95.80	-1.28
99.10	98.50	42	Lib 1st-2d cv 4 1/2s, 1932-47	99.10	98.60	98.60	..
98.06	96.00	770 1/2	Lib 1st conv 4 1/2s, 1932-47	96.70	96.18	96.30	-.30
97.76	95.80	11	Lib 1st conv 4 1/2s, 1932-47, reg.	96.40	95.80	96.12	-.78
98.16	95.74	3960	Lib 2d conv 4 1/2s, 1927-42	96.70	95.74	96.14	+.11
97.80	95.68	33	Lib 2d conv 4 1/2s, 1927-42, reg.	96.40	95.68	96.30	-.62
98.20	96.74	387 1/2	Lib 3d 4 1/2s, 1928-29	97.50	96.74	97.16	+.04
97.90	96.72	103 1/2	Lib 3d 4 1/2s, '28, reg.	97.44	96.72	97.10	+.22
98.20	96.86	105 1/2	Lib 4th 4 1/2s, '33-38	96.70	95.86	96.24	-.04
98.08	95.70	150	Lib 4th 4 1/2s, '33-38, reg.	96.50	95.70	96.08	+.02
100.30	100.02	1292	Vic 2 1/2s, 1922-23	100.30	100.20	100.24	..
100.32	100.02	5287 1/2	Vic 4 1/2s, 1922-23	100.32	100.18	100.24	-.02
100.16	99.84	141 1/2	Vic 4 1/2s, '22-23, reg.	100.14	100.06	100.10	+.10
Total sales							\$32,320,200

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRE-WAR LOAN

102 1/2	102 1/2	10	Two registered	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+.2 1/2
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FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, STATE AND MUNICIPAL

79 1/2	77	10	Argentine 5s	79 1/2	79	79 1/2	+
45 1/2	44 1/2	84	Chinese Govt 5s	45 1/2	45	45 1/2	+
108 1/2	106 1/2	10	City of Bern 8s	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	+
107 1/2	105 1/2	24	City of Bergen 8s	107 1/2	106	107 1/2	+
84	80 1/2	91	City of Bordeaux 6s	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	+
108	106	35	C of Christiania 8s	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	+
85	83 1/2	58	City of Copenhagen 5 1/2s	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	+
84 1/2	80 1/2	56 1/2	City of Lyons 6s	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	+
84 1/2	80 1/2	75	City of Marseilles 6s	83	82 1/2	83	+
101 1/2	99 1/2	232	City of R de Jan 8s	101	99 1/2	100 1/2	+
70	67	43	City of Tokio 5s	70	68 1/2	70	+
108 1/2	107	51 1/2	City of Zurich 8s	108 1/2	107	108	+
107 1/2	105 1/2	27	Dan Mun s f 8s	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	+
107 1/2	105	33	Dan Mun s f 8s	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	+
97 1/2	96	212	Dom of Can 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+
98 1/2	96 1/2	190	Do of Can 5 1/2s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+
98 1/2	96 1/2	29	Dom of Can 5s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+
88 1/2	85 1/2	25	Dominican Rep 5s	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	+
94 1/2	94 1/2	482	Dutch E Ind 6s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	+
101 1/2	99 1/2	307	French Govt 8s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+
95 1/2	94	1075	French Govt 7 1/2s	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	+
88	86 1/2	124 1/2	Jap 4 1/2s	88	87 1/2	88 1/2	+
87 1/2	86 1/2	95	Jap 4 1/2s	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	+
74 1/2	72 1/2	204	Jap 4s	74	73 1/2	74	+
107 1/2	105 1/2	92 1/2	King of Belg 7 1/2s	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	+
97 1/2	94 1/2	437	King of Belg 6s	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	+
107 1/2	104 1/2	105	K of Belg 8s	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	+
100	107	157	King of Dem 8s	109	108 1/2	109 1/2	+
94 1/2	94	88 1/2	K of Den 6s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	+
94	92 1/2	5	King of Italy 6 1/2s	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	+
109 1/2	108	50	King of Norway 8s	110 1/2	110	110 1/2	+
97 1/2	94	253	King of Sweden 6s	97 1/2	96	97 1/2	+
102 1/2	100 1/2	157	Rep of Chile 8s	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+
106 1/2	104 1/2	129	Rep of Chile 8s	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	+
102 1/2	100 1/2	159 1/2	Rep of Chile 8s	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+
87	84 1/2	26	Rep of Cuba 5s	84 1/2	84	84 1/2	+
80 1/2	77 1/2	1	Rep of Cuba 5s	77 1/2	77	77 1/2	+
76	76	12	Rep of Uruguay 8s	76	76	76	+
105 1/2	103 1/2	35	Rep of Uruguay 8s	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	+
102 1/2	100 1/2	124	Sao Paulo 8s	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	+
108 1/2	106 1/2	111	State Quensland 7s	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	+
99 1/2	99	116	State of Rio Gr do	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	+
113 1/2	112 1/2	83 1/2	Swiss Confed 8s	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	+
101 1/2	100	208	U K Gt B&I 5s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+
103 1/2	101 1/2	733	U K Gt B&I 5 1/2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+
99 1/2	98 1/2	813	U K Gt B&I 5 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	+
104 1/2	102 1/2	207 1/2	U S of Brazil 8s	103 1/2	103	103 1/2	+
57 1/2	54	281 1/2	U S of Mexico 5s	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	+
51	50	90	U S of Mexico 5s	51	50	51	+
45 1/2	39 1/2	543	U S of Mexico 4s	45 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2	+
Total sales							
\$3,710,500							

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

94 1/2	93 1/2	6	4s, 1957	94	94	94	+
94 1/2	93 1/2	4	4s, 1959	94	94	94	+
94 1/2	93 1/2	24	4 1/2s, 1960	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	+
104 1/2	103 1/2	15	4 1/2s, 1963	104	104	104	+
104 1/2	103 1/2	18	4 1/2s, 1967	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	+
104 1/2	103 1/2	45	4 1/2s, May, 1957	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+
104 1/2	103 1/2	5	4 1/2s, 1971	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+
Total sales							
\$147,000							

CORPORATION ISSUES

76	75	15	ADAMS EXP 4s	75 1/2	75	75	+
8	6	3	Alaska G M cv 6s	8	6	8	+
78 1/2	76 1/2	1	Albany & Sunq 3 1/2s	78	77 1/2	78	+
102	100	117	Am Ag Chem 7 1/2s	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	+
98 1/2	93 1/2	5	Am Ag Chem cv 5s	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	+

Range, 1922

High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
89	86 1/2	152	Am Smelt & R 1st 5s	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2 + 1/2
98 1/2	97 1/2	513	AmSugRfIs, temp cfs	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2 + 1/2
112	108	363	Am T & T cv 6s	111 1/2	110	111 1/2 + 1 1/2
98	95 1/2	3	Am T & T cv 4 1/2s	97 1/2	97	97 1/2 + 1/2
96 1/2	91 1/2	167	Am T & T col 3s	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2 + 1 1/2
89 1/2	86 1/2	168	Am T & T col 4s	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2 + 1 1/2
82 1/2	80 1/2	1	Am T & T cv 4s	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2 + 1/2
74 1/2	70	2	Am Water W & E 5s	73 1/2	73	73 + 1/2
84 1/2	80 1/2	38	Am Writ Paper 7s	82	80 1/2	82 + 1/2
63	58 1/2	2	Ann Arbor 4s	60	60	60 + 1/2
88 1/2	86 1/2	40	Armour & Co 4 1/2s	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2 + 1/2
89 1/2	85	139	A, T & S Fe gen 4s	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2 + 1/2
82	78 1/2	17	A, T&S Fe adj 4s	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2 + 1/2
97 1/2	91 1/2	5	A, T & S F cv 4s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 + 1/2
80 1/2	76	10	A, T&S Fe cv 4s	80	78	79 + 1/2
81 1/2	78	1	A, T&S F Ry Mt 4s	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2 + 1/2
80 1/2	79 1/2	7	A, T&S F, F T S L 4s	80 1/2	80	80 + 1/2
89 1/2	87	3	At & Ch A L 4 1/2s	88	88	88 + 1/2
89 1/2	85	2	Atl Coast Line 1st 4s	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2 + 1/2
107	104 1/2	9	Atl Coast Line 7s	106 1/2	105	106 1/2 + 1/2
80	75 1/2	66	Atl C L, L & N 4s	78	77 1/2	78 + 1/2
30	25 1/2	43	Atlantic Fruit 7s	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2 + 1/2
104 1/2	103 1/2	55	Atlantic Ref 6 1/2s	104 1/2	104	104 1/2 + 1/2
104 1/2	103	18	Atlas P temp 7 1/2s	104	103	104 + 1/2
80 1/2	80 1/2	1	Austin & N W 5s	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 + 2 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	5	B'DWIN LOCO 5s	100	100	100 + 1/2
93	88 1/2	84	Balt & O p len 3 1/2s	90 1/2	90	90 + 1/2
79 1/2	76 1/2	16	Balt & O gold 4s	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2 + 1/2
97 1/2	94 1/2	151	Balt & O 6s	96 1/2	96	96 1/2 + 1/2
77	74	116	Balt & O cv 4 1/2s	76	75 1/2	75 1/2 + 1/2
79 1/2	77	50	Balt & O ref 5s	78	77	77 1/2 + 1/2
90	87	11	B & O, P, J & M 3 1/2s	88 1/2	87	88 1/2 + 1/2
76	72 1/2	36	B&O, P, L & E W Va 4s	75	72 1/2	74 + 1/2
80	86	62	B & O, S W Div 3 1/2s	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2 + 1/2
66	62 1/2	13	B & O, T & C 4s	64	63	63 1/2 + 1/2
100	108	70	Bell Tel (Pa) 7s	100	100	100 + 1/2
80	86	78	Beth Steel p m 5s	89	88	88 1/2 + 1/2
93 1/2	90	15	Beth Steel ref 5s	93 1/2	92	92 + 1/2
93	90 1/2	3	Beth Steel ext 5s	96	95 1/2	96 + 1/2
96	95	24	Bradley Copper 6s	95 1/2	95	95 1/2 + 1/2
56 1/2	50	2	B'dway & 7th Av 5s	56 1/2	55	56 1/2 + 2 1/2
91	89 1/2	14	B'klyn Edison gen 5s	91	90	90 + 1/2
101 1/2	100	4	B'klyn Ed gen 6s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2 + 1/2
106	102	1	B'klyn Ed gen 7s	106	106	106 + 1/2
108 1/2	106 1/2	30	B'klyn Ed gen 7s	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2 + 1/2
33 1/2	29 1/2	8	B R T gold 5s	33 1/2	31	32 1/2 + 1/2
38 1/2	35 1/2	4	B R T ref cv 4s	38	37 1/2	38 + 1/2
66	58	129	B R T 7s, 1921	68	61	65 1/2 + 1/2
65 1/2	58 1/2	213	B R T 7s, 21c, of d 65 1/2	61 1/2	65	67 + 1/2
74 1/2	54	294	BRT 7s, 21c of d sta 63	54	62	62 + 2 1/2
79 1/2	75 1/2	4	Bklyn Un El 1st 5s	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2 + 2 1/2
80	75 1/2	23	Bkn Un El 1st 5s	80	77 1/2	80 + 2
81	87 1/2	2	B'klyn Un El 5s	80	80	80 + 1/2
89	86	26	Buff, R & F con 4 1/2s	89	89 1/2	89 1/2 + 1/2
89	89	1	Bush Terminal 5s	89	89	89 + 1/2
88 1/2	84	3	Bush Terminal 5s	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2 + 2 1/2
89 1/2	86 1/2	35	Bush Term Bldg 5s	88	88 1/2	89 + 2 1/2
99 1/2	93	14	CAL GAS & EL 5s	93 1/2	93	93 1/2 + 1/2
108	108	56	Canadian Nor 7s	110 1/2	110	110 1/2 + 1/2
107 1/2	107	97	Canadian Nor 6 1/2s	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2 + 1/2
96	93 1/2	23	Can Pac 7s	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2 + 1/2
96	93	11	Can Sou con 5s	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2 + 1/2
97 1/2	93 1/2	5	Car, Clinch & O 5s	94 1/2	94	94 + 1/2
97 1/2	97 1/2	1	Cent Dist Tel 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2 + 11 1/2
96	93 1/2	5	Cent of Ga 1st 5s	95 1/2	95	95 + 1/2
93 1/2	93 1/2	18	Cent of Ga 2d 5s	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2 + 1/2
93 1/2	93 1/2	26	Cent of Ga con 5s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2 + 1/2
96 1/2	93 1/2	14	Cent New Eng 4s	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2 + 1/2
96	103 1/2	14	Cent of NJ 5s	105 1/2	105	105 1/2 + 1/2
95 1/2	81 1/2	53	Central Pacific 4s	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2 + 1/2
74 1/2	76 1/2	3	Central Pacific 3 1/2s	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 + 1/2
74 1/2	80 1/2	1	Cent P, Thru S L 4s	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2 + 1/2
111	65	65	Cerro de Pasco 8s	112	112	112 + 1/2
93 1/2	82 1/2	19	Ches & O conv 4 1/2s	84 1/2	84	84 + 1/2
93 1/2	84 1/2	271	Ches & O conv 5s	85 1/2	85	85 + 1/2
93 1/2	90 1/2	9	Ches & O conv 5s	94 1/2	94	94 + 1/2
93 1/2	126	126	Ches & O conv 4 1/2s	84	82 1/2	84 + 1 1/2
81	71	2	C&O, R&A 1st con 4s	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2 + 1/2
81	75	1	C & O, Potts Crk, 4s	71	71	71 + 1/2
88	82 1/2	49	Chicago & Alton 3s	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2 + 1/2
93 1/2	89 1/2	33	Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 + 2 1/2
90 1/2	87 1/2	30	C, B & Q gen 5s	88	87	87 + 1/2
90 1/2	87 1/2	11	C, B & Q, Ill Div 3 1/2s	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2 + 5 1/2
90 1/2	87 1/2	11	C, B & Q, Ill Div 4s	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2 + 1/2
90 1/2	93 1/2	32	C, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2 + 1/2
93 1/2	134 1/2	3	C, B & Q, Qst 4s, w	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2 + 1/2
93 1/2	90 1/2	1	Chi & E Ill con 5s	102	102	102 + 1/2
93 1/2	90 1/2	401	Chi & E Ill gen 5s, t c	71	70	71 + 1/2
93 1/2	85 1/2	1	Chi & Erie 1st 5s	86	84	84 + 1/2
93 1/2	80	3	Chi Gas & L C 1st 5s	80	80	80 + 1/2
93 1/2	59	84	Chi Gt West 4s	61	60	61 + 1/2
93 1/2	80	5	Chi, Ind & L gen 7s	80	80	80 + 1/2
93 1/2	75	1	Chi, Ind & L ref 4s	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2 + 1/2
93 1/2	87 1/2	2	Chi, Ind & L ref 5s	89 1/2	89	89 + 1/2
93 1/2	87 1/2	5	Chi & St P 4s	87 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2 + 1/2
93 1/2	79	25	C, M & St P 4s	81 1/2	81	81 1/2 + 1/2
93 1/2	54 1/2	82	C, M & St P ref 4 1/2s	38 1/2	54 1/2	58 + 3 1/2
93 1/2	71 1/2	20	C, M & St P gen 4s	73 1/2	73	73 + 1/2
93 1/2	62	60	C, M & St P cv 5s	62 1/2	63	63 + 1/2
93 1/2	60	60	C, M & St P 4s	75 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2 + 2 1/2
93 1/2	60	143	C, M & St P cv 4 1/2s	61 1/2	60	61 1/2 + 1/2
93 1/2	64	58	C, M & St P 4s	73 1/2	54	55 1/2 + 2 1/2
93 1/2	92	11	C, M & St P, C	94	92	92 + 1/2
93 1/2	92 1/2	22	Mo River 5s	94	92	92 + 1/2
93 1/2	92 1/2	22	C, M & P 8d 4s	84	64	64 + 1/2

Transactions on the New York Curb

WEEK ENDED FEB. 4, 1922

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oil	Mining	Bonds	Marks
Monday	140,220	282,316	437,700	980,000	540,000
Tuesday	118,105	181,845	384,500	924,000	540,000
Wednesday	118,198	361,545	187,000	842,000	125,000
Thursday	136,420	225,990	271,530	872,000	.....
Friday	113,255	277,042	281,440	889,000	.....
Saturday	70,280	126,865	126,410	600,000	.....

Total 690,458 1,455,603 1,688,640 \$5,107,000 665,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1922	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
1 1/4	15,200	Acme Coal	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
70 25	42,000	Acme Packing	47	25	35	35	-0.09	.....
7 3/4	150	Allied Packers	6	6	6	6	.....	.....
6 3/4	3	200 Allied Pack cfs.	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	-1 1/4	.....
9 3/4	8	200 Amal Leather	8 3/4	8	8 3/4	8 3/4	.....	.....
22 1/2	19 1/2	100 Am Hawaiian S. S.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	.....	.....
114 113 1/4	118	Am. Lt. & Tr.	114	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	.....	.....
1 1/4	1	100 Audubon Chem.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
1 1/4	70	40,000 Bradley Firefig.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
13 1/2	12 1/2	15,000 Br-Am Tob. coup.	13 1/2	12 1/2	13	13	.....	.....
13 1/2	12 1/2	1,300 Br-Am Tob. reg.	13 1/2	12 1/2	13	13	.....	.....
10 1/2	10	25 Carbon Steel	10	10	10	10	.....	.....
8 1/2	5 1/2	3,000 Car Lt. & Pow.	8 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-0.05	.....
2 1/2	2 1/4	200 Carlisle Tire	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	.....	.....
3 1/2	2 1/2	2,700 Chicago Nipple B.	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/4	24,300 Chicago Nipple	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	.....	.....
32 20	3,200	Cleveland Motor	32	29 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1 1/4	.....
12 1/2	11	700 Conley Tin Foil	12 1/2	11	12	12	.....	.....
6 1/2	5 1/2	2,200 Cont Motors	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	.....	.....
15 1/2	10 1/2	3,000 Cont Candy	15 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	.....	.....
4 1/2	2 1/2	1,200 Curtiss Aero	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....
20 20	10	Curtiss Aero pf.	20	20	20	20	.....	.....
10 1/2	10 1/2	1,000 Cushman's Sons	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	.....	.....
27 25	700	Wm Davies A.	27	26	26	26	.....	.....
10 1/2	10 1/2	100 Den & R G pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+1.10	.....
26 1/2	22 1/2	2,100 Durant Motor	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	.....	.....
11 1/2	8 1/2	1,220 DurMot of Ind. w	10 1/2	9 1/2	10	10	.....	.....
10 1/2	10	100 Du Pont Chem.	10	10	10	10	.....	.....
7 1/2	6 1/2	100 Eastman Kodak, n.	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	.....	.....
37 1/2	36 1/2	250 ElstorBat, new w. l.	37 1/2	36 1/2	37	37	.....	.....
6 1/2	5 1/2	4,500 Federal Tel	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6 1/2	.....	.....
14 1/2	11 1/2	700 Gardner Motor	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	.....	.....
16 14	800	Georges Clothes Cp.	16	16	16	16	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	CI B	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	600 Gibson-How	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
4 1/2	4 1/2	3,000 Glen Alden Coal	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	.....	.....
6 1/4	6 1/4	700 Goldwyn Picture	5 1/4	5	5	5	.....	.....
12 1/2	9 1/2	1,400 Goodyear T. & R.	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	.....	.....
30 1/2	24	500 G'd'y'r T. & R. pf.	27	27	27	27	.....	.....
9 1/2	9 1/2	100 Guan Sug pf, w. l.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	.....	.....
7 1/2	6 1/2	300 D W Griffith A.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	.....	.....
187 109	183	Gillette S Razor	185	180	182	182	-3 1/2	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	100 Grant Motor	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	1,500 Heydon Chem	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-0.01	.....
10 1/2	10 1/2	1,000 Havana Tobacco	10	10	10	10	.....	.....
6 1/2	6 1/2	600 Havana Tob pf.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	.....	.....
3 1/2	3 1/2	10,000 Hud & Man R R	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	200 Hud & Man R R pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	12,500 Hudson Co pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	300 Inland Steel Co	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	3,000 Int Comb Eng.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
6 1/2	6 1/2	61,200 Intercont Rubber	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	500 Lake Torpedo pf.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
6 1/4	6 1/4	2,000 Libby, McN & L.	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	.....	.....
8 1/2	8 1/2	20,300 Lincoln Motor	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	100 Max Motor undepr.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
3 1/2	3 1/2	100 Merck & Co. pf. v. l.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....
6 1/2	6 1/2	200 Metro. S & S. Co.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	200 Mercer Mot. v. l.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	600 Mercer Motor	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	200 Nat'l Leather	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
3 1/2	3 1/2	700 No Am Pulp & P.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	300 Parsons Auto Asen	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
7 1/4	6 1/4	200 Packard Motor	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	.....	.....
3 1/2	3 1/2	400 Perfect T. & R.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....
15 1/2	15 1/2	92,300 Philip Morris	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	.....	.....
4 1/2	4 1/2	88,800 Radio Co.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	.....	.....
3 1/2	3 1/2	22,800 Radio Co pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	500 Ranger R. In.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	100 Rec Motors	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	2,000 Reynolds Tob. B.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
10 1/2	10 1/2	40 Reynolds Tob pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	.....	.....
20 20	1,000	Republic Rubber	20	20	20	20	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	19,600 Southern Coal & I	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	500 Swift Int'l	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
4 1/2	4 1/2	200 Standard Motors	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	.....	.....
3 1/2	3 1/2	54,300 Sweets Co of Am.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....
7 1/2	7 1/2	500 Todd Shipyard	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	200 Tenn Ry & L.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
6 1/2	6 1/2	20,800 Tob Prod Exp.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	400 United Cigar Strs	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
48 44	200	United Carbide & C	46	45	46	46	.....	.....
2 1/2	2 1/2	48,000 United Prof Shar.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
8 1/2	8 1/2	1,000 U Prof Shew, w. l.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	.....	.....
3 1/2	3 1/2	14,000 U Retail Candy	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....
97 73	6,500	U S Light & Heat	93	90	90	90	-0.03	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	400 U S Lt & Ht pf.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
4 1/2	4 1/2	200 U S Tob, new, w. l.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	.....	.....
1 1/4	1 1/4	100 U S Met Cap & S.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
11 1/2	10 1/2	20,000 U S Ship Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	.....	.....
5 1/2	5 1/2	30,000 U S SS Co	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	.....	.....
88 70	1,200	West End Chem.	76	70	70	70	-0.06	.....
27 1/2	20	100 Warren Bros	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	.....	.....
14 1/2	1 1/2	2,000 Wayne Coal	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	.....	.....
9 1/2	7	300 Willys Int pf.	9 1/2	9	9	9	.....	.....

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Range, 1922	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
9 1/2	8 1/2	3,000	Atlantic Lebo	9 1/2	8 1/2	9	.....	.....
17 1/2	16 1/2	2,500	Anglo-Am Oil	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	.....	.....
93 1/2	84 1/2	65	Buckeye Pipe Line	93 1/2	93	93	.....	.....
90 70 1/2	100	Eureka Pipe Line	90	87	90	90	.....	.....
33 28	95	Greensboro Pipe L.	33	34	35	35	+2 1/2	.....
42 40	100	Galena Signal	41	41	41	41	.....	.....
170 161	205	Hilltop Oil (Can.) cou.	155	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	+1 1/2	.....
108 108	147,000	Internal P. L.	15 1/4	15	15	15	.....	.....
29 1/2	84	135	Indiana Pipe Line	90	80	90	.....	.....
28 1/2	28	100	Nat Transit	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	.....	.....
100 142	35	New York Transit	100	148	100	100	.....	.....
101 90	27	27	Northern Pipe L.	101	101	101	.....	.....
290 257	20	20	Ohio Oil	290	268	268	.....	.....
535 520	25	25	Prairie Oil & Gas	530	530	530	+10	.....
229 224	185	185	Pratt Pipe Line	225	228	228	.....	.....
66 52	90	90	Southwest P. L.	66	60	62	.....	.....
98 77	130	130	South Pipe Line	98	95	95	.....	.....
88 1/2	18,400	Std Oil of Ind.	87 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	+1 1/4	.....
328 341	20	20	Std Oil of N. Y.	361	360	360	.....	.....
240 280	20	20	Vacuum Oil	330	328	328	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

Range, 1922	High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net
48 40	5,000	Allied Oil	48	43	43	43	.....	.....
1 1/4	1,000	Am Fuel Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	.....	.....
3 1/2	400	Am Fuel Oil pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....
1 1/4	1,000	Ark Nat Gas	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	.....	.....
20 20	41,000	Boone Oil	22	20	21	21	.....	.....
78 70	47,500	Boston & Wyo Oil	73	70	71	71	.....	.....
20 20	200	British-Am Oil	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	.....	.....
2 1/4	3,200	Brazos Oil	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	.....	.....

Range, 1922

High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4 1/4	3 1/4	12,900 Carib Syndicate	4 1/4	3 1/4	4	+ 1/2
197 158		811 Cities Service	173	168	173	+ 6
55 1/2	51	850 Cities Service pf.	55	54	55	+ 1/2
21 1/2	17	5,400 Cities Ser bkrs sh	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
11 1/2	5 1/2	800 Cont Pete	11 1/2	10	11 1/2	+ 1/2
4 1/4	4 1/4	2,800 Coaden pf. old.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	..
2 1/2	1 1/2	11,150 Creole Synd	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	..
.06	.03	6,000 Cushing Pet	.06	.04	.06	+ .01
.10	.03	2,000 Denny Oil	.05	.05	.05	..
9	8	200 Dom Oil of Tex.	8	8	8	..
- 2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Duquesne Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 1/2
.57	.48	100 Edmonds O & R..	.50	.50	.50	..
.74	.50	90,300 Engrs Pet	.59	.50	.55	+ .03
.07	.02	1,100 Ertel Oil	.07	.07	.07	+ .02
1 1/2	1	28,400 Federal Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
11 1/2	9 1/2	3,700 Fenland Oil	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	..
3 1/2	2 1/2	400 Granada Oil	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	+ 1/2
8 1/2	4	32,000 Gilliland Oil	8 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1 1/2
1 1/2	.85	15,200 Glen Rock Oil	1 1/2	.85	.90	- .22
.20	.04	61,200 Hudson Oil	.20	.13	.20	+ .02
10 1/2	8 1/2	20,100 Imper Oil of Del.	10 1/2	9	10	..
7 1/2	6	300 Imp Oil of Del pf.	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	21 1/2	10 Humble Oil	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	..
1 1/2	.75	8,200 Keystone R Dev.	.88	.75	.76	- .01
22	14 1/2	32,100 Kirby Pet.	22	18 1/2	21 1/2	+ 2 1/2
10	.65	4,000 Lince Crk Royal.	.66	.65	.66	+ .01
1 1/2	1 1/2	500 Livingston Pet	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
.83	.50	4,600 Lyons Pet	.70	.60	.69	- .03
24 1/2	18 1/2	2,900 Maracabo Oil	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	- 1 1/2
2	1 1/2	1,100 Marine Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
2 1/2	2	200 Marland Ref	2 1/2	2	2	..
1 1/2	1 1/2	1,600 Magna O & R..	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
15	.09	17,000 Meridian Pet	.11	.09	.09	- .01
10 1/2	8 1/2	3,400 Merritt Oil Corp.	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	- 1 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	44,800 Mexico Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 1/2
18	15 1/2	400 Mex Eagle Oil	16	15 1/2	16	- 1/2
42	31	7,025 Mex Seaboard	42	32	36	+ 3 1/2
2 1/2	1 1/2	400 Mex Panuco	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/2
2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Midwest Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	..
3 1/2	3 1/2	100 Midwest Oil pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	..
6 1/2	5 1/2	9,900 Mutual Oil	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	..
12	9 1/2	3,000 Mountain Prod	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2
3	2 1/2	300 Nat Oil of N J...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	..
14 1/2	12 1/2	1,400 New York Oil	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1 1/2
19	.83	160,500 Noble Oil & Gas.	.19	14	.17	..
28 1/2	1 1/2	1,100 North Am O & R..	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
2 1/2	.70	26,400 Omar O & G, new	.85	.70	.71	- .10
6	4 1/2	3,000 Pennock Oil	6	4 1/2	6	+ 1/2
5	4	1,000 Premium R & M..	5	5	5	..
18	17	100 Penn-Mex Fuel	18	18	18	..
6	5	1,400 Prod & Ref	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	..
35	.23	57,700 Red Bank	.28	.23	.24	- .03
6 1/2	.40	600 Red Rock O & G..	.50	.50	.50	..
6 1/2	4 1/2	1,300 Ryan Con	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	- 1/2
14 1/2	12 1/2	3,900 Salt Creek Prod.	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
3 1/2	2 1/2	1,100 Sapulpa Ref	3	2 1/2	3	..
12 1/2	9 1/2	20,000 Simms Ref	9 1/2	9	10	..
5	5	25,000 Skelly Oil	5	4 1/2	5	+ 1/2
5	2 1/2	3,000 Southern P & R..	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	..
35	.28	500 Southern Sta C C.	.35	.25	.35	+ .05
1 1/2	1	500 Spencer Pet	1 1/2	1	1	..
20	.20	2,000 Sunstar Oil	.20	.20	.20	..
13	.62	1,600 Texas Ranger	.62	.62	.62	- .01
23	.40	229,200 Texas Oil & Gas.	.45	.41	.60	+ .20
12	.30	300 Tidal Osage	.12	12	12	+ 1/2
11	.50	300 Vulcan Oil	.50	.50	.50	..
12	.25	2,000 West States Oil	.28	.28	.28	..
1 1/2	.85	400 Victoria Oil	.86	.85	.86	- .01
4 1/2	.25	300 W L E O & R..	.23	.23	.25	+ 1/2
3 1/2	.25	2,400 Wilcox Oil & Gas.	.28	.28	.28	..
18	.27	364,000 Y Oil & Gas.	.38	.28	.30	- .01

The Annalist Barometer and Business Index Line

Continued from Page 201

the strike. It developed, however, that there was a large speculative short interest in sterling, and with the international news of a character more favorable than has obtained in some weeks, exchange on London moved forward buoyantly, so that the net advance from the low of last week was a full 7 cents.

The advance in sterling had a sympathetic influence on Continental exchanges, which were generally higher, despite the depressing influence having its origin in the resignation of the Italian Cabinet, which caused a heaviness in lire. But aside from the happenings in other exchanges the rise in sterling was of pronounced interest when it is considered that only a short time ago, relatively

speaking, some of the foremost economists abroad were advocating a readjustment of the gold value in the pound to conform to the then prevailing rate, which was well under the \$4 mark.

That which has made the rise in sterling possible is, of course, in part attributed to the absence of bills in this market. Imports from this country by England have not been heavy, and such as took place were apparently anticipated, so that the sterling market felt no great amount of pressure. It is a question whether sterling will be able to hold the sharp advance, but there is no getting away from the fact that the rise is closely related to the British foreign trade situation, the unfavorable balance being steadily decreased.

In the case of French francs there was a heaviness in conjunction with the decline in lire, but both francs and lire advanced at the week's close, the former getting up to 8.38 from the low of 8.22, while lire rose to 4.66½ in comparison with the low of 4.50½ earlier in the week. Exchange on Amsterdam touched 37.08 at the week's close and strength was likewise evident in the Scandinavian. Rumania, Finland and Czechoslovakia also showed strength. The Far Easterns and the South Americans were irregular. In the case of the latter some of the gains of the previous week were lost. So far as South American exchange is concerned, the situation is still complicated by the frozen credits which have caused difficulties for many American exporters.

Money

THE money market showed additional nervousness last week, the rate of demand loans ranging between 4½ and 6 per cent, with 5 per cent. predominating. There was some increase in demand for call money as a result of the rise in the stock market, but this was not of such proportions as to cause a sharp upturn in the rate. That which is taking place in the call money market is a reflection of decidedly easier money conditions in the country at large. When demand loans go close to the 4 per cent. level there is a tendency on the part of interior banks to withdraw funds from the New York centre, and likewise when the rate

Continued on Following Page

\$30,000,000

Great Northern Railway Company

General Mortgage 5½% Gold Bonds, Series B

Dated January 1, 1922

Due January 1, 1952

These Bonds are not redeemable by the Company before maturity.

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Coupon and registered Bonds interchangeable.

The issuance of these Bonds has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Louis W. Hill, Esq., Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, has summarized as follows his letter to us describing this issue:

The total mileage covered (directly or collaterally) by the General Mortgage is 7,675 miles, constituting approximately 98% of the total mileage of the Great Northern system. The Company's outstanding mortgage indebtedness is at the rate of approximately \$37,500 per mile, including the present issue. As a result of the conversion of Northern Pacific-Great Northern joint bonds into Great Northern Railway Company General Mortgage Bonds, stock representing approximately one-half of the ownership of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company is pledged, free from prior lien, under the General Mortgage. Bonds of a total of \$115,000,000 have been issued against the ownership of such stock, which amount, deducted from the total bonded debt, would leave a balance of debt outstanding at the rate of approximately \$22,599 per mile of road. No more underlying mortgage bonds may be issued.

The Company's gross operating revenues, income, charges and surplus for ten years have been as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Gross Operating Revenues	Income Available for Charges	Charges	Surplus
1912	\$66,197,819	\$33,175,038	\$11,520,782	\$21,654,256
1913	78,692,767	36,188,957	11,620,644	24,568,313
1914	76,854,938	32,080,992	11,627,441	20,453,551
1915	67,162,858	32,319,654	11,701,384	20,618,270
1916	81,262,478	39,366,362	11,765,747	27,600,615
1917*	88,598,735	35,349,307	12,309,135	23,040,172
1918*	†100,698,520	34,063,039	13,999,769	20,063,270
1919*	†106,562,144	36,386,807	14,247,221	22,139,586
1920*	†124,916,776	32,106,299	12,802,202	19,304,097
1921*	101,317,204	40,204,124	17,517,300	22,686,824

* Year ended Dec. 31.

† U. S. R. R. Administration.

‡ U. S. R. R. Administration 2 months; guaranty period 6 months; corporate period 4 months.

In the above ten years, income available for charges averaged about 2¾ times the amount required.

The income account as stated above includes this Company's cash dividend income from its holdings of Burlington stock as well as interest payments by it on obligations issued in connection with the acquisition of the Burlington stock. The Great Northern's proportion of the Burlington's surplus income for ten years prior to July 1, 1921, when the Great Northern-Northern Pacific joint 4% bonds matured, averaged approximately \$10,481,913 annually, but of this amount the Great Northern received in cash dividends (with the exception of an extra dividend in 1917) the sum of only \$4,304,540 annually, sufficient to cover its share of the annual interest on such joint bonds. For the six months ended December 31, 1921, cash dividends received by the Great Northern on its Burlington stock were more than sufficient to cover interest for that period on its 7% General Mortgage Bonds issued in conversion of joint bonds.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO ISSUE AS PLANNED, AT 96½% AND INTEREST, TO YIELD APPROXIMATELY 5.75 PER CENT.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, February 6, 1922. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, the date of payment to be specified in the notices of allotment, against delivery of temporary Bonds exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

New York, February 6, 1922.

The Annalist Barometer and Business Index Line

Continued from Preceding Page

risers here more funds from the interior are sent to this centre.

As a matter of fact the supply of money is far in excess of demand most of the time, and it is simply a question of employing the funds to the best advantage which brings the fluctuations which are noted in the call money market. It has apparently been demonstrated that while money is easy there is no possibility of the rate declining below the 4 per cent. level. The output of Treasury certificates affords an ample depository for surplus funds, and unless the call rate is decidedly higher than the yield on certificates of indebtedness, there is a difficulty in holding funds for the call money market.

It was significant that during the past week the so-called outside money market reappeared, which is only the case when there is a surplus of funds available. As compared with the Stock Exchange rate of 4½ per cent. at the close on Friday, the outside market showed 4 per cent.

In the time money market there was little demand for funds and dealers considered the market nominal. Borrowers were bidding 4½ per cent. on both classes of collateral while lenders were holding for 5 per cent., the rate which existed in the previous week. Some new money was loaned at the 5 per cent. rate for short maturity.

The report of the Federal Reserve Bank showed a slight decrease in reserve as compared with the preceding week. Gold reserves increased and discounts were lower, and there was a decline in more circulation, but opposed to this there was a rather heavy decrease in deposits, which accounts for a decrease of 1 per cent. in the ratio of reserve to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.

Iron and Steel

ONE of the outstanding incidents in the iron and steel situation last week was the report from the West that interests associated with Hugo Stinnes had offered 15,000 tons of steel rails in the American market. This is practically the first evidence that has come to hand of German competition with American iron and steel manufacturers. It is probable that the endeavor to sell German rails here holds no particular significance. Germany is not in position to manufacture on a scale that would cause worry to the companies in this country, but at all events the attempt is an endeavor apparently to break down the barriers which exist.

So far as the course of business during the last week was concerned, reports which came to hand showed a satisfying increase in the demand for many lines of steel products. As a result operations at both the plants of the Steel Corporation and the independent companies are beginning to show more activity.

Possibly this increase will continue and new business be provided to the extent that the independent mills may attain a production in the neighborhood of 50 per cent. of capacity, with the Steel Corporation on a slightly higher basis. Railroad buying is increasing, but it still represents purchases impelled by necessity rather than an inflow of orders for the purpose of making improvements. There has been an increased demand for steel for equipment as a result of orders placed by the railroads with the equipment companies.

Furthermore, there is a picking up in the demand for structural steel, and this will probably increase, since there is a big building demand to be satisfied and steel prices have evidently touched the point where purchases can be confidently undertaken. So far as prices are concerned, no drastic change is likely until another readjustment in wages has taken place in the steel centres, and it does not appear that this will come to pass for some time. The trend of prices, however, is toward lower levels.

Textiles

FURTHER pricing of Fall lines again brought the woolen and worsted goods trade into prominent last week. The cotton goods showed no great feature and, aside from the raw material situation, the same was true of silks. Nothing particularly new transpired in the linens and bur-laps.

The fluctuations of cotton and the resultant ups and downs of unfinished cotton goods got back into the spotlight in that trade during the week, due largely to the fact that nothing more of importance was done in the way of pricing Fall lines. Trading in the unfinished fabrics was not active, and prices were variously quoted on the basis of 8 to 8½ cents for 35½-inch 64-60 printcloths. Most sellers, however, were willing to take the lower figure. In the gingham end of the market the feature was the withdrawal of another very prominent line in a sold-up condition. The buying of percales appeared to be uneven, and jobbers made no bones of the fact that prices on flannels and other napped cloths were not entirely to their liking. In the percales the weakness in the buying of staple numbers was shown in the action of one of the big New England printers of going on short time. From all accounts the bulk of the business in percales is being done on credit effects, which are going very strong.

The chief activity of the week in the worsteds and woolens was the naming of prices on Fall lines of fancy worsteds by the leading factor in the industry. The new figures showed declines ranging from 5 to 17½ cents a yard from the levels which previously prevailed on the same merchandise. In other parts of the market less important lines were also priced for the new season.

most of them in keeping with the levels set by the big company. Speaking generally, buying of women's wear fabrics for Fall has so far been much more active than trading in men's wear. The buying of dress goods has been quite general, while the trading in the men's wear end of the market has consisted chiefly of the placing of orders for fancy back overcoatings. The so-called corporation dress goods have not yet been priced for Fall, and it is expected that nothing will be done in that respect for another week or so.

Just when the silk trade, both manufacturers and buyers, were looking for a burst of the raw silk price bubble at Yokohama, along came a recovery that boosted prices 20 to 25 cents a pound in this market. Considerable trading in raw silk was reported here late in the week, but it did not appear to be known whether it was due to the advance spoken of, or in spite of it. In either event, it left the trade in the same "up-in-the-air" state that has characterized it for some time. That the buying of broad silks has not been as active as the manufacturers would like to see is clearly shown by production statistics covering the Paterson district during the first half of January. During that period only about 24 per cent. of the 15,000 broad silk looms in the district were in operation.

Reports from primary centres say that the linen yarn spinners are still working on part time, and that the linen mills themselves are turning out quantities of merchandise that represent only a small part of their capacities. Stocks on both sides of the Atlantic are light, and the buying that is expected early this month, following the usual retail inventories, will probably result in substantial advances all along the line. Conservative importers set these increases at 10 to 15 per cent.

Shipping

AN upturn in American and world shipping conditions has been reported by the traffic officials of the Shipping Board. Freight rates are showing a firmer tendency, and advances in ocean tariffs have been put into effect on several trade routes. On regular cargo services, the ships clearing from American ports are going out substantially full, whereas the merchantmen sailed in the latter part of 1921 half and three-quarters full. Grain rates, upon which other rates are constructed, are much higher to Germany and the Continent than several months ago.

There are increasing indications that the worst of the shipping depression has passed, although the more conservative traffic experts are wary to predict that a steady improvement may be expected. Conditions are still much unsettled on several trade routes. The freight offering for shipment to South

America and the Far East has increased in volume, while there is a boom on in the German trades. Twelve small steamers have been chartered by the Shipping Board on a bareboat basis. Two months ago the steamship companies would not take vessels under these terms. The ships will be employed in the Cuban sugar trade.

The Shipping Board has announced that it will insist upon the abrogation of contracts entered into by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and by the Great Northern with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The railroads must give a final answer by March 1. The board contends that it is empowered, under the terms of the Merchant Marine act of 1920, to order the cancellation of preferential contracts. Offers of compromise were declined by the Commissioners of the Shipping Board, who are adamant in the position that these agreements are prejudicial to the interests of American shipping.

The Shipping Board has succeeded in getting the House of Representatives to approve the action of the Appropriations Committee in authorizing the appropriation of \$50,000,000 to meet operating expenses for the year 1923 and \$50,000,000 to pay off shipbuilding claims. Of the funds from which shipbuilding claims are to be met, \$30,000,000 will be made available as soon as the Senate passes the measure. The House refused to authorize the Shipping Board to increase the number of employees drawing more than \$11,000 a year from six to thirteen. It amended the appropriation bill so that \$25,000 a year will be the maximum salary of any official. There are six executives drawing more than \$11,000 at this time.

The continuation of restrictions on immigration is steadfastly expected. The House Committee on Immigration is expected to report this week a bill, with many amendments, continuing the percentage law. Figures from the Bureau of Immigration show that a total of 177,432 immigrants was admitted to the United States in the first five months of the present law's life, while 118,642 emigrants departed. In the non-immigrant class, 57,079 embarked, while 71,855 came into this country. The economic effects of the law are manifest. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, there was a net increase of 557,510 in immigrants. For the five months under the new law, this increase was only 58,790.

President Harding has stated that he expects Congress, in spite of congested calendars, to pass a bill at the present session granting direct subsidies to American ships. The Executive has not indicated when he will go before Congress to express his views on the need for aid to American ships, but it is expected that he will do so before the first of March. There are indications of a reliable nature that the sum of \$30,000,000 will be requested in direct subsidies to be turned into a fund from which grants will be made to steamers on essential trade routes.

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Boston

MINING

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
100 Adventure	32½	29	29	— 1
365 Allouez	32½	29	29	— 1
218 Ahmeek	64	61½	62	— 1
572 Anaconda	49½	47	48½	— 1
29 American Zinc	13½	13½	13½	— 1
100 Arcadian	2½	2½	2½	— 1
90 Arizona	9	8½	8½	— 1
50 Butte & Superior	27½	27	27	— 1
20 Bingham	13½	13½	13½	— 1
96 Calumet & Arizona	50	50	50	— 1
74 Calumet & Hecla	27½	27½	27½	— 1
7,650 Carson Hill	14½	13½	14½	— 1
205 Centennial	13½	13½	13½	— 1
110 Chile	17½	16½	17½	— 1
125 Chino	20½	20½	20½	— 1
600 Copper Range	45½	44½	44½	— 1
200 Daily-West	1½	1½	1½	— 1
2,325 Davis-Daly	11½	11½	11½	— 1
940 East Butte	11½	11½	11½	— 1
75 Granby	20½	20	20	— 1
5 Inspiration Copper	38½	38½	38½	— 1
778 Inland Creek	87	84½	86	— 1
219 Inland Creek pf.	90	89	89	— 1
211 Isle Royale	25	24½	25	— 1
10 Keweenaw	1	1	1	— 1
50 Lake Copper	2½	2½	2½	— 1
140 La Salle	1½	1½	1½	— 1
200 Mass Con.	5	5	5	— 1
2,470 Mayflower	4	3½	4	— 1
25 Miami	20½	20½	20½	— 1
147 Mohawk	50½	50½	50½	— 1
552 New Cornelia	18½	18½	18½	— 1
25 New Idria	1	1	1	— 1
116 New River	7½	7½	7½	— 1
222 Nipissing	6	6	6	— 1
1,300 North Butte	12½	12½	12½	— 1
5 Ojibway	2½	2½	2½	— 1
65 Osceola	35	35	35	— 1
195 Pond Creek Coal	14½	14½	14½	— 1
11 Quincy	46	45	46	— 1
35 Ray Consol.	14½	14½	14½	— 1
75 Seneca Copper	17½	16½	16½	— 1
120 St. Mary's Land	40½	40½	40½	— 1
290 Shannon	1	1	1	— 1
300 South Lake	60	60	60	— 1
50 Superior Cop.	2½	2½	2½	— 1
500 Superior & Boston	1½	1½	1½	— 1
1,065 Trinity	65	60	62	— 1
1,150 Tuolumne	65	60	62	— 1
135 U S Smelting	35	33½	34½	— 1
400 U S Smelt pf.	44	42	42	— 1
2,725 Utah Apex	3	2½	2½	— 1
110 Utah	2	1½	2	— 1
1,020 Utah Metals	1½	1½	1½	— 1
10 Utah Copper	62½	62½	62½	— 1
2,545 Victoria	2½	1½	2½	— 1
40 Wolverine	11	10½	10½	— 1
450 Winona	45	45	45	— 1
100 Wyandotte	½	½	½	— 1

RAILROADS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
144 Boston & Albany	135	135	135	— 1
144 Boston Elevated	79½	78	79½	— 1
144 Boston Elev. pf.	98	98	98	— 1
31½ Boston & Maine	16½	15½	16½	— 1
18 Boston & Me. pf.	24½	23	24½	— 1
64 Boston & Prov.	140	135½	140	— 1
10 Chi. J. & S. Y. pf.	84½	84½	84½	— 1
25 Maine Central	30	27½	30	— 1
2,405 N. Y. N. H. & H.	17½	15½	17½	— 1
84 North N. H.	75	75	75	— 1
479 Old Colony	86	79	84	— 1
28 Prov. & Worcester	112½	112	112½	— 1
100 Rutland pf.	16	16	16	— 1
267 West End	51½	40½	51½	— 1
87 West End pf.	60	60	60	— 1

MISCELLANEOUS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
63 Am Ag Chem	34½	31½	34½	— 1
111 Am Ag Chem pf.	58½	56	58½	— 1
565 Am Pneu Serv.	4	3½	4	— 1
235 Am Pneu Serv pf.	16	15	15½	— 1
90 Am Bosh Mag.	37	31½	37	— 1
167 Am Sugar	67½	64½	67½	— 1
85 Am Sugar pf.	94½	92	94½	— 1
11 Am Woolen	82	81	81½	— 1
2,735 Am Tel. & Tel.	118½	116½	118½	— 1
306 Am Woollen	104½	104	104½	— 1
520 Amoskeag	116	114	114½	— 1
5 Amoskeag pf.	83½	83½	83½	— 1
365 Atlas Tack	15	15½	15½	— 1
225 At. & W. L.	28½	28½	28½	— 1
100 Beacon Chocolate	24	24	24	— 1
1,500 Boston Mex. Pet.	18	17	18	— 1
825 Eastern Mfg.	109½	109	109½	— 1
4,740 Eastern S. S.	54	47	50½	— 1
155 Eastern Electric	46	45	46	— 1
660 Edison Electric	161	159	161	— 1
1,685 Elder Corp.	3½	3½	3½	— 1
55 Fairbanks	22	21½	22	— 1
2,015 Gardner Motor	11	12½	13½	— 1
184 General Electric	142½	142½	142½	— 1
4,582 Greenf'd T. & D.	24½	22½	24½	— 1
300 Gorton Pew Fish	90	90	90	— 1
5 Greelec Co.	100	100	100	— 1
3,485 Gray & Davis	18½	17½	18½	— 1
4,785 Int. Cent.	18½	18½	18½	— 1
100 Int. Butch. Mech.	4½	4½	4½	— 1
100 Int. Cot. Mills pf.	77½	77½	77½	— 1
165 Island Oil	2½	2½	2½	— 1
3,670 J. T. Connor	21	19½	20½	— 1
280 Libby, McE. & L.	5½	5½	5½	— 1
533 Loew's Theatre	109½	109	109½	— 1
5 Math Alkali	24	24	24	— 1
1,180 Mass Gas	65	63	65	— 1
80 Mass Gas pf.	68½	68½	68½	— 1
20 McElwain 1st pf.	85	85	85	— 1
605 Mass. Inv.	22	21½	21½	— 1
98 Merg. Linotype	142½	137	142½	— 1
1,385 Miss Riv Power	17½	17½	17½	— 1
135 Miss Riv Pow pf.	76½	74	76½	— 1
882 Nat'l Leather	11	10	11	— 1
229 New England Tel.	115½	115½	115½	— 1
565 New England Oil	4	4	4	— 1
1,575 Orpheum	13½	14½	15½	— 1
80 Pacific Mills	109½	109½	109½	— 1
620 Punta A. Sugar	37½	36½	37½	— 1
72 Pullman	115½	110	115½	— 1
47 Reece Butch. M.	13½	13½	13½	— 1
100 Simms Mag.	34	5	5	— 1
592 Swift & Co.	100½	100	100½	— 1
821 Swift Inter.	21	20	20½	— 1
100 Southern Phosph.	84	84	84	— 1
8 Torrington	64	63	63	— 1
4 United Drug	70	69½	69½	— 1
105 United D. lat pf.	46	46	46	— 1
453 United Fruit	135½	128	135	— 1
1,258 United Shoe M.	38½	38	38	— 1
312 United Shoe M. pf.	26½	26	26	— 1
1,087 U. Twist Drill	18	10½	11	— 1
2,296 Ventura Oil	23	21½	22½	— 1
770 Walworth	23½	23	23½	— 1
1,320 Waldorf	29½	29	29½	— 1
385 Waltham Watch	8	7	7	— 1
40 Waltham W. pf.	37	36	37	— 1
3,160 Warren Bros.	27½	24½	26½	— 1
294 Warren Br 1st pf.	32	31½	32	— 1
115 Warren Bd 2d pf.	36	36	36	— 1
96 Wollstone Land	1½	1½	1½	— 1
10 Wickwist Sp St	14½	14½	14½	— 1

BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
829,000 A. G. & W. I. S.	54½	53	54	— 1
15,000 Carson Tr.	101½	100½	101½	— 1
27,294 Road River Tr.	97	96½	97	— 1
30,000 Int. Cement	106½	106	106½	— 1
6,000 Miss Riv Pow	90	89½	89½	— 1
6,000 Miss Gas 4½	92	91½	92	— 1

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
11,000 New Eng Tel S.	94½	94½	94½	— 1
3,000 Swift & Co S.	91½	91	91	— 1
2,000 Seneca Copper S.	105	105	105	— 1
16,000 Warren Bros Tr.	98	98	98	— 1
5,000 West Br S.	93	93	93	— 1

Pittsburgh

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
60 Am W Glass pf.	100	100	100	+ 1
915 Am W G Mach.	70½	68½	70	+ 1
145 Am W G Mach pf	87	87	87	+ 1
1,030 Arkansas Gas	97½	96½	97½	+ 1
195 Carnegie L & Z.	3½	3	3½	+ 1
450 Con Ice	3	3	3	+ 1
220 Con Ice pf.	23	23	24	+ 1
115 Guffey-Gillespie	12½	12	12	- 1
2,100 Duquesne Oil	3½	2½	2½	- 1
32 Ind Brewing	7	7	7	- 1
210 Lone Star Gas	24	24	24	+ ½
10 Marland Refining	24	24	24½	- 1
227 Mfrs L & H.	47	46	46	- 1
723 National Treas.	7	6½	7	+ 1
40 National Fireproof	17½	15½	15½	- 1
80 Ohio Fuel Oil	17½	17½	17½	- 1
410 Ohio Fuel Supply	48	47	47½	- ½
580 Oklahoma Gas	21	20½	20½	- 1
4,600 Pitts Mt Shasta	27	26	26	- 1
15 Pitts Coal	60	60	60	- 1
70 Pitts Coal pf.	93	93	93	- 1
265 Pitts Brewing	13	13	13	- 1
115 Pitts Brewing pf.	34	34	34½	- 1
128 Pitts Plate Glass	132	132	135	+ 3½
1,000 Ross Mines	63	63	63	- 1
390 Salt Creek Con.	99	99	99	- 1
190 Westch At Br.	93	93	93½	- 1½
571 Westch Elec.	53½	51	53½	+ 2½
20 West Penn pf.	72	70	72	- 1

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Open Security Market

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

South. Cal. Edison Co. 1944.....	100	100%	Curtis & Sanger, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C.....	Hanover 6144
South Porto Rico Sugar Co. 74.....	93	93	Farr & Co., 133 Front St., N. Y. C.....	John 6428
Trinity Bldg. Corp. 1st mtg.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Loan 348, 1933.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Two Rector St. Corp. 1st mtg.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Loan 68, 1933.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
U. S. Light & Heat 1st 93.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Utah Fuel Co. 1st 34, 1931.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Ward Baking Co. 1st 93.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Warner Sugar Refining Co. 74.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Wayne Coal Co. 1st 34, 1931.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Webster Coal & Coke 1st 93.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
West India Sugar Finance 74.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
West India Sugar Finance 74.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Woodward I. Co. 1st 34, 1931.....	93	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813

Stocks

Stocks

STANDARD OIL SECURITIES

Anglo-Am. Oil Co., Ltd.....	174	174	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Atlantic Refining Co. pf.....	190	190	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Atlantic Refining Co. pf.....	115	115	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Borneo-Sumatra Co. pf.....	325	325	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Buckeye Pipe Line Co. pf.....	92	94	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Cheesebrough Mfg. Co. Con.....	180	180	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
*Continental Oil Co.....	128	132	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Crescent Pipe Line.....	33	35	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Cumberland Pipe Line.....	145	155	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Eureka Pipe Line.....	95	95	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Galena Signal Oil Co. common.....	40	42	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Galena Signal Oil Co. pf. new.....	100	103	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Galena Signal Oil Co. pf. old.....	105	105	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Illinois Pipe Line.....	105	112	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Indiana Pipe Line.....	90	91	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
International Pet. Co. Ltd.....	145	15	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
National Transit Co.....	28	29	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
New York Transit Co.....	155	165	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Northern Pipe Line Co.....	100	103	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Ohio Oil Co.....	388	422	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Penn. Mexican Prod. Co. pf.....	87	90	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	530	540	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Prairie Pipe Line.....	237	240	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
*Solar Refining.....	570	588	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
South Penn. Pipe Line Co.....	187	192	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Southwest Penn. Pipe Line.....	63	66	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Standard Oil of Cal., \$25 par.....	95	96	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Standard Oil of Ind., \$25 par.....	89 1/2	97	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
*Standard Oil of Kansas.....	480	470	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Standard Oil of Kentucky.....	165	175	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Standard Oil of New York.....	358	361	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Standard Oil of Ohio.....	380	390	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Standard Oil of Ohio pf.....	115	116	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Swan & Finch Co.....	94	98	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
*Union Tank Car Co. pf.....	102	105	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Vacuum Oil Co.....	332	336	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106
Washington Oil Co.....	28	32	Charles E. Doyle & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 7106

*Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Adirondack P. & L. Co. com.....	154	164	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Adirondack P. & L. Co. 7% pf.....	82	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Amer. G. & E. 10% com.....	134	134	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Amer. G. & E. 6% pf.....	43	44	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Amer. L. & Trac. 8% pf.....	112	114	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Amer. L. & Trac. 6% pf.....	92	93	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Amer. Water Wks. & E. 8% pf.....	214	224	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Amer. Water Wks. & E. 6% pf.....	74	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Amer. Power & L. Co. 4% com.....	74	80	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Amer. Power & L. Co. 6% pf.....	80	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Amer. Public Utilities 6% pf.....	26	32	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Appalachian Power Co. 7% pf.....	57	65	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Arkansas L. & P. Co. 7% pf.....	35	45	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Arkansas L. & P. Co. 6% pf.....	35	45	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Asheville Pow. & L. Co. 7% pf.....	83	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & E. 6% pf.....	3	4	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & E. 4% pf.....	3	6	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cal. Ry. & P. prior pf.....	16	20	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Carolina Pow. & L. Co. com.....	92	96	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Central Maine Power Co. com.....	35	40	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Central Maine Power Co. 6% pf.....	80	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cent. States Elec. Corp. com.....	10	15	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cent. States Elec. Corp. 6% pf.....	70	74	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cities Service, bankers, shares.....	184	194	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cities Service Co. common.....	170	172	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cities Service Co. 6% pf.....	170	172	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cities Serv. Co. pf. 6% cash scrip.....	170	172	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cities Serv. Co. stock scrip.....	170	172	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cities Service pf. cash scrip.....	170	172	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cities Service Co. common.....	171	172	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cities Service Co. D deb. 1906.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cleve. Elec. Illum. Co. com.....	115	125	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cleve. Elec. Illum. Co. 6% pf.....	92	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cleve. Elec. Illum. Co. 8% pf.....	107	112	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Colorado Power Co. com.....	94	104	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Colorado Power Co. 6% pf.....	94	104	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Commonwealth Ed. Co. 8% com.....	114	116	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Commonwealth P. & L. Co. 6% pf.....	41	44	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Consumers Pow. 6% pf. (ex div.).....	60	62	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cont. Gas & Elec. com.....	15	25	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cont. Gas & Elec. 6% pf.....	62	66	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Cumberland P. & L. Co. 6% pf.....	15	20	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Dayton Pow. & L. Co. 6% pf.....	81	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Dayton Pow. & L. Co. 8% pf.....	81	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Del. Edison 8% capital (ex div.).....	100	102	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Duluth Edison Co. 6% pf.....	68	73	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Duluth-Superior Trac. Co. com.....	15	20	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Duluth-Superior Trac. Co. pf.....	25	35	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Duquesne Light Co. 7% pf.....	100	103	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
East. Tex. Elec. Co. com.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Elec. Bond & Share Co. 6% pf.....	90 1/2	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Federal Light & Trac. Co. com.....	12 1/2	14	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Federal Light & Trac. Co. pf.....	70	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Ft. Worth P. & L. 7% pf. (ex div.).....	87	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Gen. Am. Tank Car Co. com.....	88	92	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Gen. Gas & Elec. com.....	35	40	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Gen. Gas & Elec. 7% cum. pf.....	36	40	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Havana El. R. L. & P. com. & pf.....	100	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Hibbo Power 7% pf.....	87	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Illinois Traction Co. com.....	73	83	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Illinois Traction Co. 6% pf.....	77	82	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Kan. Gas & Elec. 7% pf. (ex div.).....	89	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Kentucky Securities Corp. com.....	3	10	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Lehigh Pow. Secur. Co. capital.....	104	114	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Michigan State Tel. pf. 0%.....	82	86	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & L. 6% pf.....	60	73	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Miss. River Power Co. com.....	174	184	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Nat. L. H. & P. com.....	2	5	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Nat. L. H. & P. pf.....	25	32	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Neb. Power Co. 7% pf.....	80	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
New Eng. Fr. Co. 6% cum. pf.....	80	86	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Ning. Falls P. Co. 6% pf.....	100	102	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Nor. Ont. L. & P. Co. com.....	74	84	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Nor. Ont. L. & P. Co. 6% cum. pf.....	42	46	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Nor. States Pow. Co. 8% com.....	87	89	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Nor. States Pow. Co. 7% pf.....	87	89	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Nor. States Pow. Co. 6% pf.....	87	89	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Pac. Gas & Elec. Co. 6% pf.....	80 1/2	84 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Pac. Pow. & L. 7% pf.....	87	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Puert Rico Gas & Coke 7% pf.....	87	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Puert Rico Gas & Coke 6% pf.....	87	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Puert Rico Gas & Coke 5% pf.....	87	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Repub. Ry. & L. Co. com.....	9	10	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Repub. Ry. & L. Co. 6% pf.....	30	33	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Scranton Elec. 6% pf.....	73	76	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
South. Cal. Edison Co. 8% pf.....	108	114	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813

Open Security Market

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued

Stand. Gas & Elec. Co. com.....	144	154	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Standard Gas & Elec. Co. 8% pf.....	142 1/2	152 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Tenn. Ry. L. & P. Co. com.....	9	10	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Texas Power & Light 7% pf.....	90	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Texas Power & Light 6% pf.....	90	95	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Toledo Ed. 8% prior pf.....	98	100	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Toledo Edison 8% pf.....	72	77	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Tri-City Ry. L. 6% pf.....	37 1/2	39	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
United Light & Ry. Co. com.....	37 1/2	39	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
United Light & Ry. Co. 6% pf.....	37 1/2	39	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
United Light & Ry. Co. 5% pf.....	37 1/2	39	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
United Gas & Elec. Corp. com.....	30 1/2	35	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
United G. & E. 1st pf.....	4 1/2	5 1/2	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
United G. & E. 2d pf.....	92	94	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Utah Power & L. Co. pf.....	26	29	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Western Power Co. 6% pf.....	77	79	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
West. States G. & E. 7% cum. pf.....	80	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Wisconsin Edison, capital.....	52	58	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Wis. Minn. Trac. & W. P. com.....	18	19	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
West Penn. Trac. & W. P. 1st pf.....	72	74	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813
Vadkin River Power 7% pf.....	80	85	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	Rector 813

RAILROADS

Ala. Gt. Southern ordinary.....	47	50	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Ala. Gt. Southern 7% pf.....	53	57	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379
Albany & Susquehanna.....	180	190	Bennett M. Minton, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.....	Broad 4379

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